"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Generally fair: warmer; winds northerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 86½c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c; flour, Minnesota patents, $5.10; cotton, middling, 6½c; butter, Western, creamery, 17c; iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25.

FOREIGN.—There has been heavy fighting between Servians and Albanians in the Balkans, and Eddin Pasha has been sent to restore order. Roads are being repaired in anticipation of Emperor William's visit to Palestine, and new uniforms are being provided for the troops.—Page 7.

Page 2.

The British steamer Aldborough, which was in the Harbor of San Juan when that place was bombarded, arrived here yesterday, and Capt. Tarrant told of the vessel's narrow escape from destruction by American shells.

Page 3.

Lieut. Hauck of the Seventy-first Regiment has written to friends in this city, saying that the men of the regiment are well treated and well fed.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Brooklyn, who has just returned from Tampa, preached to his congregation last night on his experiences among the soldiers there.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, in a sermon last night on "Our Duty to Our Enemies and Our Soldiers," said we should beat Spain terribly as soon as possible.

The State Liquor Dealers' Association of New Jersey will take action against the pool breweries in that State whose proprietors have added the war tax of $1 to the wholesale price of beer.

The Hawaiian annexation fight will begin in the Senate to-day. A test vote is expected on the motion to take up the Newlands resolution, which was adopted last week by the House.

Father Chidwick, formerly Chaplain of the Maine, has had brass crosses made out of metal taken from the wrecked battleship, which he will present to the families of those lost with the vessel.

Stephen E. Barton, Second Vice President of the Red Cross Society, said yesterday he had heard that the $5,000 contributed by the French Red Cross Society, and for which inquiry is being made, was duly received by August Belmont & Co.

Page 4.

The Central Labor Union yesterday passed amid cheers a resolution praising the heroism and patriotism of the non-combatants serving on our warships.

The members of the East Side Egg Candlers' Union are taking steps to obtain an advance in wages, fewer hours of labor, and a general improvement in their condition.

The schooner Game Cock of Albany was sunk by the Adirondack in the Hudson River. Capt. Mason of the schooner was saved, but his brother and nephew were drowned.

Page 5.

The coal mines in the Jellico district of Kentucky and Tennessee have been sold to an English syndicate.

Harlem River boat clubs were out in force and many barge parties were caught in the rain and drenched. Many oarsmen are preparing for the Philadelphia and other regattas.

Page 7.

It is now estimated that Leiter's losses by his wheat deal will approximate $5,500,000.

George W. Woods, the actor, died suddenly last night in a room in the Columbia Music Hall building.

The Rev. E. G. Selden of Albany yesterday preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class at Rutgers College in New Brunswick.

In a train wreck yesterday on the Central New Jersey Railroad near Mauch Chunk two persons were killed, two severely hurt, and others slightly injured.

The parade at Long Branch on Thursday in connection with the annual encampment of the New Jersey Division of the Grand Army of the Republic will probably be reviewed by Gov. Voorhees

The New Jersey Democratic State Committee will meet at Trenton on Wednesday and select the Democratic members of the County Election Boards. It is expected that the gold men no serving on the boards will be ousted.

The Republican committee which is to confer with Gov. Black to-morrow regarding the Police Board trouble will hold a meeting to-day. Senator Platt cannot be with the committee on account of an urgent call taking him back to Washington.

Page 10.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, in Jersey City, last night, preached in defense of dancing, and gave his hearers some advice regarding the practice.

Squadron A held its annual church parade yesterday and listened to a sermon by Bishop Potter in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

J. M. Hobson, Jr., a brother of Lieut. Hobson, the Merrimac hero, was in this city yesterday, on his way to West Point, where he is to enter the Military Academy. Many persons called on him.

Jacob Hoffman of Brooklyn, who went to Germany with his father, has written that soon after his arrival he was forced into the German Army. His father has been advised by Assemblyman Waldo, through a friend, to complain to the United States Consul at Hamburg.

The Merchants' Association is raising a fund of $50,000 to carry on an aggressive campaign in the interest of the trade of New York. The importance of the metropolis as a market, show city, and Summer resort is to be set forth in millions of circulars that will be sent broadcast throughout the country.

About 60,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday. Gambling was suppressed, but little effort was made to enforce the Raines law. The Rev. F. B. Russell and an agent of the Parkhurst society secured evidence against many of the concert halls and saloons, and Mr. Russell intimated that twenty warrants for violation of the excise law would be sworn out to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A depression, central in the St. Lawrence Valley, extends southward over New England and the Middle Atlantic Coast. The pressure is relatively high in the central valleys and low throughout the Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States and in the Rocky Mountain district. It has risen in the lake regions. The temperature is lower in the Ohio Valley and generally in the Gulf States. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred in New England, the lower lake region, the Atlantic and East Gulf States, also on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope. Showers are indicated for to-day in New England, near the Middle Atlantic Coast, and generally throughout the Gulf States. Temperature will be higher on the Rocky Mountain slope and in the Lower Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	64	64	72
6 A. M.	67	64	72
9 A. M.	71	66	78
12 M.	75	71	80
4 P. M.	73	67	73
6 P. M.	68	65	72
9 P. M.	66	66	70
12 P. M.	64	66	70

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73⅜
Weather Bureau	66⅛
Corresponding date 1897	68½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	71

The maximum temperature was 71 degrees, at 12 M., and the minimum 64 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 90 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 89 per cent.

LAUNCHES UNDER FIRE

Attacked While Seeking Landing Places for the Transports.

OFFICERS' BRAVERY PRAISED

Lieuts. Sharp and Harlow and Cadets Hart and Powell Commended.

Cuban Coast Near Santiago Lined with Spaniards—Plans for Disembarking Troops.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—Several attempts to find landing places for the United States troops within a distance of two miles west of Santiago have demonstrated, along with previous inquiries to the eastward, that the shore for fifteen miles is lined with Spaniards. While this will not prevent a landing close to Santiago, it may entail considerable delay, as the surrounding country must be thoroughly shelled and cleared before the troops can land in safety.

When Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday received advices that upward of thirty transports would be here to-day, (Saturday,) he sent word that they should stand to the south ten miles and lie there until a landing place had been secured.

Yesterday at daylight the launches of the New York and the Massachusetts reconnoitred the shore between Cabanas, two miles west of the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and Guayaganaco, two miles further west, both of which points lie east of the range of mountains surrounding Santiago Bay. The launches pushed their noses into a hornet's nest. The brush was fairly alive with Spanish troops, infantry, and cavalry, and the fire opened upon the launches was so fierce that their retreat had to be covered by the Vixen and the Texas.

The Commodore's Vigorous Orders.

When the Texas asked permission of Commodore Schley to take a hand, the Commodore seized the megaphone and shouted to Capt. Philip: "Yes; go in and give 'em hell, Jack." The Texas landed several four-inch shells on the battery at Cabanas, completely demolishing it.

Lieut. Sharp of the Vixen and Lieut. Harlow, in command of the launches, were both complimented by Admiral Sampson for gallantry. The following is the abstract of Lieut. Harlow's report to the commander of the Vixen, dated June 18:

"The expedition consisted of a steam launch from the Massachusetts in charge of Cadet Hart, and a launch from the New York in charge of Cadet Powell. I took passage on the Massachusetts's launch, leading the way. Soundings were taken on entering the bay, close under the old fort, and we were preparing to circumnavigate the bay at full speed when fire was opened from the fort and rocks on the shore. The Massachusetts's launch was some distance ahead and about forty yards off the fort. There was no room to turn, and our one-pounder could not be brought to bear. We backed and turned under a heavy fire.

Coolness of the Cadets.

"Cadet Hart operated the gun as soon as it could be brought to bear, sitting exposed in the bow and working the gun as coolly and carefully as at target practice. Cadet Powell had been firing since the Spaniards opened. He also was perfectly cool. Both launches ran out under a heavy fire of from six to eight minutes. I estimate that there were twenty-five Spaniards on the parapet of the old fort. The number along shore was larger, but indefinite. The launches, as soon as possible, sheered to give the Vixen the range of the fort. The Vixen and the Texas silenced the shore fire promptly.

"I strongly commend Cadet Hart and Cadet Powell for their cool management of the launches. One launch was struck seven times. Nobody in either was hurt. A bullet struck a shell at Cadet Hart's feet between the projectile and the powder, but failed to explode the latter. Coxswain O'Donnell and Seaman Bloom are commended, as is also the coolness with which the marines and sailors worked under the Spanish fire.

"Nothing was learned at Cabanas Bay, but at Guayaganaco it is evident a landing is practicable for ships' boats. The same is true of Rancho Cruz, a small bay to the eastward. Both would be valuable with Cabanas, but useless without it. I am informed that to the north and westward of Cabanas Bay there is a large clearing, with plenty of grass and water. I think a simultaneous landing at the three places named would be practicable if the ships shell the adjacent wood. A junction would naturally follow at the clearing."

It is believed that the insurgents, who are in force and under the command of Gen. Garcia about fifteen miles west, will render effective aid in driving the Spanish skirmishers off the shore.

The Four Heroes of the Affair.

Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr., was born in Missouri, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from the District of Columbia in 1870. He was graduated in 1875, was promoted Ensign in 1876, Master in 1882, Lieutenant (junior grade) in 1883, and Lieutenant in 1889. He was on the Marion, North Atlantic station, in 1875-7; training ship Constitution 1877-9; Pensacola, Pacific station, 1880-5; was attached to the Bureau of Navigation in 1885, Office of Naval Intelligence 1885-7, on the Galena, North Atlantic station, 1887-90; attached to the Naval Academy 1890-3; on the Philadelphia, Pacific station, 1893-6, and was attached to the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time of the breaking out of the war.

Lieut. Charles Henry Harlow was appointed to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipman from New York in 1875; promoted midshipman, 1881; Ensign, junior grade, 1883, Ensign, 1884; Lieutenant, junior grade, 1891, and Lieutenant, 1895. He was on special duty at the Smithsonian Institution, 1883-4, inspector of steel, new cruisers, 1888-89; at the Naval Academy, 1889-90; World's Columbian Exposition, 1891-92; training ship Portsmouth, 1892-95, and assigned to the Admiral's staff on the flagship New York in May, 1897.

Naval Cadet Joseph W. Powell was appointed to the Academy from this State May 19, 1893, and was studying naval architecture at Annapolis at the outbreak of the war with Spain, when he was attached to the flagship New York. He attracted attention and covered himself with glory at Santiago by taking the flagship's launch in under the very guns of Morro, when Lieut. Hobson sank the Merrimac in the harbor, his object being to rescue Hobson's gallant crew when they should again emerge from the harbor, should they succeed in so doing.

Naval Cadet Thomas C. Hart of the Massachusetts was appointed from Michigan in May, 1893. He was one of the men who left the Academy for active service to join the fleet off the coast of Cuba.

TO LAND TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW

Washington Authorities Hoping for a Short Campaign at Santiago—Spanish at a Disadvantage.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The capture of Santiago may turn out to be easier than was expected, but the preparations have been made upon the assumption that the Spanish will make a resistance equal to that which would be made by the same number of American troops holding a like position. But the Spanish will be weaker than Gen. Shafter and the fleet combined, while late reports about the activity and efficiency of the insurgents lead army men to hope that their assistance will be of some value.

While there is not much anxiety here concerning Gen. Shafter and his army, there is a universal desire to hear of his arrival and of his successful landing. Army and navy men agree in the opinion that if the army reaches Santiago or the point at which it is intended to land it before Monday, or even Tuesday, it will have done very well. The transports would not sail at high speed, some of them may have been detained, and as the fleet would keep together, in order to afford the slowest ships the benefit of convoy, it is conceivable that the expedition might not reach Santiago until to-morrow or next day.

Gen. Shafter was rather expected to run ahead of the fleet and the troops, and to arrive at Santiago or Guantanamo somewhat before the other vessels, taking the risk, which is not regarded as great, of meeting with Spanish cruisers. The assumption by naval officers is that any danger of that kind would be greatly reduced by sending one of the convoy vessels along with the Seguranca as a guard for the commanding General.

One officer of the army, who has seen a great deal of service, and who has a high opinion of the ability of the United States Army, expressed the opinion to-day that the campaign against Santiago would be a short one, and that it would not be superior fighting ability alone that would give the victory to the men under Gen. Shafter. Although the United States forces are not all properly clad, most of the men have good shoes, all have plenty of food, and they have medical attention.

The case is quite different with the Spanish soldiers. Their commissariat is bad, owing to the indifference of the officers to the welfare of the men, with whom they have no sympathy, and for whom they make no sacrifices. Except in garrisons unusually well taken care of, the hospital service is inadequate, and to that indifference is to be attributed the great mortality of the Spanish troops. This officer said the same conditions are found in most countries where Spanish military habits are followed. The United States forces will be superior as much for the reason that they are fed and paid as for their greater energy as a race.

The War Department still keeps secret the exact point of landing of the military expedition at Santiago. It may be at the west of the harbor and it may be at the east. From some suggestions there is reason to believe that both east and west approaches may be made. The early reports from Gen. Shafter following his landing and observation of the situation are expected to give the department an idea of the probable duration of the campaign. That information will also instruct the department as to whether plans already adopted provide a sufficient number of men to do the work. If not, a sufficient number, whatever it may be, will be hurried forward to assure complete success at the earliest possible time.

TROOPS ANXIOUSLY AWAITED.

The Fleet and the Marines on the Watch for the Transports.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—The horizon is eagerly and impatiently scanned for a glimpse of the long expected transports. The delay in their arrival is inexplicable, as much favorable weather is being lost and the hurricane season is due in less than thirty days.

CAMP McCALLA, Near Guantanamo, Cuba, June 17, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—The marines here, who are few in number and desperately overworked, are looking anxiously for the approach of the army transports, which have been expected every day for a week. The men are in good spirits and determined to do their best, but they feel they are too small a force to withstand an attack by the entire Spanish force.

Madrid Hears Troops Have Landed.

MADRID, June 19.—A private dispatch received here from New York says Gen. Shafter's expedition has landed near Santiago de Cuba and will attack the town immediately.

Transports Sighted En Route.

KEY WEST, June 19.—On the way here from Guantanamo a United States supply ship, which arrived this morning, met the fleet of transports having on board the army of Gen. Shafter, with the convoy of warships. The vessels were in excellent order, and the lines were well closed up.

Artillery to Go South To-day.

Arrangements were made yesterday at the headquarters of the Department of the East for the departure to-day of four batteries of artillery for Tampa, where they will take passage for Santiago de Cuba, to reinforce Gen. Shafter's army. One battery will go from Fort Slocum, two from Fort Monroe, and one from Fort Adams. In addition to the troops, four carloads of rifle cartridges will be shipped to Tampa. The ammunition will go by fast express.

LEE'S STENOGRAPHER KILLED.

James T. Gatewood Struck by Lightning from a Clear Sky.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 19.—When about to go in bathing at Pablo Beach this afternoon James T. Gatewood, private stenographer to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Gatewood was from Richmond, Va., and had been here about a week.

The lightning came from a clear sky, hitting Gatewood at the base of the brain, and passing down the spinal column. Chris Robertson of this city was walking beside Gatewood, and was thrown to the ground, the lower part of his body being paralyzed. He recovered after a time, however.

FATE OF HOBSON'S PARTY.

Half-Masting of Spain's Flag Leads Some Officers to Fear They Have Been Killed.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—After the heavy bombardment of the harbor fortifications last Thursday morning the saffron flag of Spain was half-masted on Morro Castle for several hours. The significance of this is not known. It is not customary to half-mast flags, but possibly some Spanish leader was killed by the heavy fire of our guns, though some officers of the squadron believe that the flag was half-masted as a notification to the Americans that Lieut. Hobson and his brave men were dead. If such is the case they must have been wantonly murdered. The Spanish might seek to lay their death to the bombardment, but not a shot from the American ships struck the fortress.

Neither Admiral Sampson nor Commodore Schley believes that Lieut. Hobson and the members of his party have been killed. The United States has seventeen prisoners taken at Guantanamo, including a Lieutenant, besides a number in the United States, for reprisals or exchange.

SPANISH HONOR DISTRUSTED.

MADRID, June 19.—The statement that President McKinley has sent to Admiral Cervera and Gen. Pando messages saying that he would hold them personally responsible for the lives of Lieut. Hobson and his men has produced a disagreeable impression here in military circles, as showing that President McKinley distrusts the military honor of the Spaniards, who, on their part, despise all threats.

Such messages, it is declared, render the future exchange of the prisoners most unlikely.

Prisoners Seen on Morro's Walls?

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 19.—A rumor to the effect that Lieut. Hobson and his fellow-prisoners of the collier Merrimac had been seen on the walls of Morro Castle, under a Spanish guard, caused much excitement among the fleet off Santiago yesterday, but the story is discredited on Commodore Schley's flagship. The officers there say that Spanish sentries were mistaken for the American prisoners.

LONDON VIEWS ON THE WAR.

LONDON, June 20.—The Times this morning, in an article reviewing the operations in Cuba, says:

"The cause for the delay of Gen. Shafter's expedition is, doubtless, the weakness of the military administration at Washington. The United States War Office is almost as badly constituted as our own, and the interesting reminiscences of Gen. Schofield serve to explain the origin of many present difficulties. The British Army, however, possesses a large number of trained and experienced military officers who are able to keep the vicious machinery in motion, while the United States has at present no corresponding alleviation of a bad system.

"Scarcity of provisions and want of transports will doubtless prevent the Spaniards from offering the vigorous defense at a distance from the main position which they have had ample opportunity for strengthening, but the task before Gen. Shafter in moving and supplying his troops is sufficiently serious. This task arises solely out of the presence of Admiral Cervera's squadron. No direct military object will be gained by the capture of Santiago, which is remote from and independent of the centre of Spanish power in Cuba. Upon Santiago, however, the military energies of the United States will now be concentrated, and the operations against Puerto Rico and Havana must be postponed. It is again reported that the garrison of Santiago is in want of supplies, and this will probably curtail a resistance which might otherwise be prolonged for some weeks."

The article proceeding to describe the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius, says:

"Owing to the absence of elevating or training gear, although the effect of a 200-pound shell bursting on the shore would appear terrific to an observer on board ship, it is not likely that any defensive work was seriously injured."

With reference to the gathering of German vessels at Manila, the article says:

"Whatever may be the aims of German policy, the mere threat of interference in the Philippines would be likely to arouse in the United States an irresistible sentiment in favor of annexation. Admiral Dewey, when his reinforcements arrive, will be superior in force to the German squadron. Although the marked successes of the insurgents will render so large a military force unnecessary for the capture of Manila, the present circumstances require that the United States should be strongly represented both afloat and ashore in the Philippines. The possibility of interference on the part of neutral powers is evidently cherished at Madrid, and provides encouragement for continuing an unequal contest."

In conclusion, the article expresses the opinion that Admiral Camara's object is to land forces and stores at the Canaries and then to return to Spain.

The Standard, applauding editorially "President McKinley's wisdom in postponing a serious invasion of Cuba till after the rainy season," says:

"The President shows himself, as he has done throughout the whole business, a wise and strong ruler. Undoubtedly the American Navy was ready for war. Scarcely in any past conflict has any nation asserted at once against its opponent such a complete mastery on the sea. The reason the operations hang fire is the unreadiness for what is to be done on land. America has splendid material for a fine army, but time is required to organize it. Therefore we congratulate the United States on the possession of rulers strong enough to turn a deaf ear to the wild impatience of the jingoes."

CAMP MERRITT FEARS A SPY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Camp Merritt over a report to the effect that one of the most noted and daring of Spanish spies had been captured in camp. It was reported that the man had enlisted in one of the regular regiments of infantry. An investigation of the rumor revealed the fact that the spy has not as yet been apprehended, but it is known that the Government has recently received reliable information that leads it to believe that Spain has a spy in Camp Merritt.

The nature and source of the Government's information are not known to the officers here, but the War Department has issued iron-clad orders to the commanding officers to make a close investigation of every man that enlists. It was reliably stated that the Government fears a certain well-known informer whose name for the present is withheld.

It is known that the Government's information leads it to believe that this man is in San Francisco with the purpose of enlisting in one of the regiments, even if he has not already done so. The man is said to have been secretly employed by de Lome when he was in Washington, and it is said he is the direct agent of Sagasta.

CAIMANERA'S DESPAIR

Spaniards Prepare to Burn the City Near Guantanamo Bay.

PLAN TO FLEE TO THE HILLS

Famine-Stricken People Lose Faith in the Spanish Soldiery.

Marines at Camp McCalla Prepared to Resist an Attack—Skirmishing Near the Harbor.

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OFF GUANTANAMO, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—Cuban scouts report to-day that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil, with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the American ships, and the situation is desperate. Famine stricken, convinced of the ultimate triumph of the American arms, and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiery, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the mountains to the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch.

The situation of the besieged is a fearful one. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the American fleet leave the helpless citizens terror stricken, no preparations for defense having been made.

It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become an American prize.

Panic Among Spanish Soldiers.

The scouts also say that the Spanish soldiers are in almost as complete a state of panic as the civilians, and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines also say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender owing to the lack of food. Gen. Perrejo, who is in command of the Spanish forces here, is undoubtedly in a bad way in regard to obtaining food for his men. The prisoners who have been captured appear to have been ill-fed and are apparently indifferent to their fate.

Another body of five Spaniards was captured yesterday by Ensign A. A. Pratt of the Marblehead. While cruising in a steam launch outside the bay he picked up a fifty-foot sloop, containing a Spanish Captain of the name of Lores, and four sailors. They said they were on their way to Guantanamo to get a supply of oil for the lighthouse at Cape Maysi, but papers found on the sloop proved that they had been sent to obtain information relative to the American forces. The crew of the sloop asserted that they had been ill-fed and frightfully ill-treated by the Spanish commander of the Cape Maysi forces.

Cuban Flag Saluted.

On Thursday Major Gen. Perez of the Cuban Army, commanding the insurgent forces in the Province of Santiago, paid an official visit to the fleet, and for the first time during the war a Cuban flag was seen at the masthead of an American warship and saluted. As Gen. Perez boarded the Marblehead a salute of honor was fired and he was received by a guard of honor. After landing from the Marblehead, Gen. Perez made a short address to the troops, extolling the action of the United States in taking up the Cuban cause. He returned to his post yesterday morning after passing the night on the Marblehead.

Gen. Perez does not believe that the Spaniards at Guantanamo and in the neighborhood will be able to withstand a vigorous attack by one-half their number. He said there were 3,500 Cubans in the province, most of them holding the roads to prevent the Spaniards getting supplies into Guantanamo. In his opinion the American forces can easily take Guantanamo, and from that point operate against Santiago with every prospect of success.

The coast in the vicinity of Guantanamo is dotted with Cuban flags. Numerous camps of the insurgents which have been established along the beach between Santiago and this place are used by the Admiral as means of communication with the Cubans in the interior. The aid which these men have given has proved highly valuable to the Americans.

Marines Prepared for an Attack.

Capt. McCalla of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieut. Col. Huntington, in command of the marines, are not sure of the reported Spanish rout. They received information yesterday that a general attack by a force of 3,500 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on Camp McCalla is contemplated within a night or two. Every preparation was made last night for an expected assault. When The Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy arrived in Guantanamo Harbor at 8 o'clock the hills about the marine camp were brilliant under the shifting rays of the searchlights of the Marblehead, Dolphin, and Scorpion, and the marines were lying in the rifle pits, at the guns, ready for battle, but the night passed without the firing of a shot. The same watchful care was exercised to-day, as Capt. McCalla is convinced that an attack is likely to occur at any moment.

For several days past small bodies of Spaniards had been hanging around the northern end of the harbor of Guantanamo and annoying the gunboats and launches by occasional firing. They had been coming from a small blockhouse about five miles back from that part of the harbor in which the American warships have been lying. Yesterday morning the gunboat Suwanee led the way up the channel, followed by the Marblehead and the boats of both ships, and opened a heavy fire on bodies of guerrillas seen at a short distance from the shore line.

Spanish Infantry Shelled.

The shots were not effective at first, but the Spanish infantry made a frantic burst for cover, while the shells pursued them, striking all around. The Dolphin joined in the firing, and for twenty minutes a heavy fire was kept up, when the signal to cease firing was hoisted. The Suwanee steamed close in shore for a long distance, but was not able to see any signs of the Spaniards, while no reply of any kind was made to the American firing. The Spanish loss could not have been heavy. The enemy ran too fast for cover at the first shots.

There was a brief bombardment of a blockhouse up the bay by the battleship Oregon yesterday, and it is believed that during the firing at least a score of Spaniards were killed. Scouting parties report that the blockhouse was completely destroyed, but that they were unable to discover any bodies, the remains of the soldiers who had been killed probably having been carried off by their comrades.

The Iowa joined the fleet here this morning, and, later, the Admiral came over on the flagship New York to inspect the fortifications and confer with Capt. McCalla and Lieut. Col. Huntington. Late this afternoon the flagship returned to the fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

REPORTS FROM GUANTANAMO.

KEY WEST, June 19.—A United States supply ship arrived here this morning from Guantanamo, which place she left last Thursday. From interviews with some of those on board the vessel it was learned that 100 Cubans who had joined the United States marines when a landing was effected fought gallantly and rendered great assistance to the Americans, their aid being specially valuable in the work of throwing up intrenchments. The American officers speak highly of the efficiency and bravery of the Cuban soldiers.

The persons interviewed say that Guantanamo is an excellent harbor and that the biggest ships can enter. From Guantanamo a railroad runs to Santiago de Cuba, which may be seized by the Americans and used for conveying troops to attack that city.

The supply ship brought three Cubans from the American fleet. Two are Jacksonville pilots and the third is Juan F. Jova, formerly the American Consul at Sagua la Grande. They report that the hospital ship Solace has over twenty wounded Cubans aboard, and others are to be transferred to her. The health of the marines who have landed in Cuba is excellent, and good health also prevails on board the vessels of the American fleet.

Madrid Press on Spanish Barbarities.

MADRID, June 19.—The Spanish press declares that the statements that the bodies of American marines killed at Guantanamo were mutilated by the Spanish troops and similar sentiments regarding the loss of the Maine are made with the object of inflaming the American populace. Gen. Blanco has cabled to Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, an indignant denial of the charges that the Spaniards at Guantanamo mutilated the American dead.

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL.

MADRID, June 19.—The Cabinet Council had a long session to-day. The decisions reached are kept strictly secret.

Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, the British Ambassador, had another long conference to-day with Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

CADIZ FLEET AT CARTHAGENA.

LONDON, June 20.—The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Admiral Camara's squadron arrived at Carthagena Saturday evening, with Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, who inspected the Lepanto. The destination of the fleet is not known, but it is believed that Admiral Camara will keep in touch with home ports, and that the squadron will be used to deceive the Americans."

MADRID, June 19.—Capt. Aunon, the Minister of Marine, who arrived at Carthagena yesterday and inspected the ironclad Lepanto, reports that the Lepanto and the cruisers Cardinal Cisneros and Princess de Asturias will be ready for sea in a month. Capt. Aunon refuses to give any information regarding the destination of Admiral Camara's squadron.

RECRUITING THE 147TH.

A patriotic meeting was held last night in the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, to aid in recruiting the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment. The pastor, the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, presided, and some of the officers of the regiment appealed for recruits. Assemblyman Edward C. Brennan, who is to be Lieutenant Colonel, said in his speech that he had just returned from Albany, where he had received assurances that at the coming special session of the Legislature the military code would be amended so as to permit the formation of a home guard consisting of 5,000 veterans of the civil war. This statement was received with demonstrations of approval by the members of Harry Lee Post, G. A. R., who were present.

This meeting was the first of three which are to be held in the Eastern District to assist recruiting. The next will be held in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church next Sunday. Harry Lee Post will be present at all of them.

The speakers were Mr. Overton, Mr. Brennan, Major William H. Eddy, who will be Colonel of the regiment, and the Rev. Dr. A. Stewart Walsh, who will be Chaplain. Dr. Walsh urged that the women of the uptown and Williamsburg churches form a relief corps for the Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiments. The congregational singing was of patriotic songs, including "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Marching Through Georgia."

ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Its Defenses Practically Ruined by Thursday's Bombardment.

SPANISH FATALITIES HEAVY

Deadly Effect of the American Shells Observed from the Fleet.

Belief that a 12-Inch Projectile from the Texas Blew Up a Spanish Warship.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—A careful inspection of the fortifications along the crest of the hills defending Santiago Harbor since the bombardment Thursday morning shows that the American gunners spread wreck and ruin everywhere. Some of the batteries were demolished beyond repair. The vultures, which circled on level wings over the hills as thick as swallows around a chimney for hours after the firing ceased, furnished gruesome evidence of the fatality among the Spanish soldiers.

Hundreds of troops could be seen from the ships digging for bodies in mounds of earth piled up by the explosions of the projectiles from the heavy guns, while their heads were fanned by the wings of the black scavengers of the battlefield. There were two spots—one on the east and the other on the west of the harbor entrance—which were denuded of foliage. The hilltops seemed literally blown away. These marked the places where the 200-pound charges of guncotton thrown by the Vesuvius landed.

Spanish Troops Demoralized.

There was evident demoralization among the Spanish troops during the bombardment. Officers could be seen with drawn swords, driving the men to the guns; but even then they could not be forced to stay so long as our guns were directed at them. The fifteen minutes' night work of the Vesuvius had shattered their nerves.

It is believed by some that the twelve-inch projectile fired from the Texas, which was reported to have exploded the powder magazine in one of the western batteries, did not fall in the battery, but went beyond and blew up one of the ships in the harbor.

A dramatic incident of the bombardment was the act of a Spanish officer who bravely ran along the parapet under a heavy fire encouraging his men to stand by their guns. Shot and shell rained about him, and after one terrific explosion he was seen no more, and the parapet had disappeared. He could not have escaped death.

Guns and Gunners Swept Away.

From the foretop of the Brooklyn, 2,000 yards distant, the men at the Spanish batteries could be seen, but a minute later dust and flying debris would take their places, and when the smoke cleared away only a spot of red earth could be seen—guns and gunners had been swept away. It was the most deadly and destructive bombardment of the war thus far. Scarcely a shot from the big guns of the squadron went astray. The aim of our gunners was superb, and not only were the coast forts annihilated, but the batteries on Smith Cay, up the harbor, were destroyed. Had all the ships used smokeless powder, as did the New Orleans, there would remain no signs of guns or fortifications to indicate that there had ever been any defenses.

There were no casualties in the fleet, although the ships held a fixed position, as if inviting the Spaniards to fire upon them. The half-stripped ships' gunners never worked with more enthusiasm. The words of Rear Admiral Sampson were: "First silence the batteries on the shore, and then continue firing until the fortifications are reduced." This order was strictly obeyed. It was the first time that such instructions had been given, and the men responded with a will.

Sampson Said Well Done.

In thirty-eight minutes the order was given to cease firing, and the message went to each ship from the Admiral, "Well done," and the officers and men turned in for breakfast. Every detail of the engagement had been executed to the letter, from the opening of fire by the New York to the last shot from the Iowa. The Spaniards were evidently surprised while strengthening their fortifications.

The first shot of the New York landed full and fair on the top of the hills to the east, where the gunners were at work erecting new pieces. The earth seemed to rise in a cloud, and when the twelve-inch shells of the Iowa and the thirteen-inch beauties of the Oregon landed squarely and fairly a great cheer went up from the ships. The western squadron got into line and began firing before the eastern one did, and the effect of the shots could be plainly seen. The Spanish gunners at the batteries could be noted, and a quick fire was returned, but only for a brief time did they withstand the terrible assault of the fleet.

A Spanish General Killed.

Spies report to Admiral Sampson that the Spanish General Joral and several other officers were killed by the gun cotton explosions at the first trial of the batteries of the Vesuvius.

Admiral Sampson is in daily communication with the Cubans under Col. Cebraro, who are investing Santiago on the land side and are continually skirmishing with the Spanish outposts.

Gen. Linares now commands the military forces in the town, where there are 8,000 regulars concentrated. The civilians are in a starving condition and their deplorable position will be more and more aggravated from day to day.

Spanish Reports of Bombardment.

MADRID, June 19.—Private telegrams received here from Cuba say that during the last attack by the American ships upon Santiago de Cuba a Spanish shell struck upon the deck of one of the attacking ships, sweeping off all the men there. Another shell, according to the same authority, struck the funnel of a cruiser, doing much damage.

CONDITIONS IN SANTIAGO.

KEY WEST, June 19.—Juan Santos, a Cuban pilot, who arrived here this morning on board of an American warship, reports that he entered Santiago de Cuba and found there a Spanish garrison of 15,000 men. He adds that the vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet lying at that port are the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Vizcaya, and Almirante Oquendo, two small cruisers, two torpedo boats, and the Reina Mercedes, which had been stripped of her guns for the purpose of using them to reinforce the land

batteries. The masts of the sunken collier Merrimac were visible above the water.

The pilot further says that the Spanish war vessels were fully manned, but that the crews were discouraged and disappointed. He thinks that Morro Castle is the only fort not silenced by Rear Admiral Sampson, who, he says, keeps a steady watch and opens fire as soon as work is attempted by the Spaniards on shore. Morro Castle, he alleges, where Lieut. Hobson and the other men of the Merrimac are now confined, was not fired upon, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sending her projectiles over the bluff into the channel. The land approaches to Santiago de Cuba are heavily guarded, but the artillery is insignificant.

SMUGGLING SUPPLIES TO CUBA.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 18, Via Kingston, Jamaica, June 19.—From Kingston and Port Antonio come reports that large quantities of supplies are being smuggled into Cuba. Three large cargoes of supplies are known to have run the blockade already; and great quantities of food are smuggled to Havana by way of the Isle of Pines, Cienfuegos, and other points on the southwest coast having direct railroad communication with the capital. It is believed, however, that nothing reaches Santiago from any of these points.

The auxiliary cruisers Yankee and Yosemite are now scouting for the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which left Kingston on Thursday morning flying the Spanish flag, with food and ammunition for Cuba.

GUNNER KILLED ON YANKEE.

Naval Militiaman from Sing Sing Describes to His Parents the Bursting of a Shell.

SING SING, N. Y., June 19.—This village is watching with pride the doings of the auxiliary cruiser Yankee, which has been cutting such a conspicuous figure down at Santiago for the reason that one of its young men is among the crew, being a member of the Naval Militia.

He is Howard Kipp, a Harvard University student, and his parents are Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kipp. He has written long letters home, and the latest gives a description of an accident on the Yankee resulting in the death of a gunner, and serious injury to others on Decoration Day, which seems to have escaped the regular correspondents. He tells of it, as he says, presuming it would get into the newspapers and that his parents would worry, and it was to allay these fears that he related it.

They were having target practice. The charge of one of the guns failed to go off as it should, and after waiting a few minutes the breech was opened to investigate, when the charge suddenly exploded. The shell went out of the muzzle of the gun, but the remainder of the charge flew back, so injuring one of the gunners that he died in ten minutes. Another lost an arm. Howard was a little distance away at the time and was uninjured. The dead man was buried at sea. He was not one of the Naval Militia. There being no Chaplain on board, the Surgeon read the burial service.

Kipp told of the exciting time they had just before Hobson sank the Merrimac in the channel of the harbor. His hammock was slung over the breech of his gun. He was quickly awakened by the heavy firing of the New Orleans, which was near the Yankee, and on looking out the ship seemed to be a blaze of fire by the rapidity of its firing. Then the Yankee took a hand in it and did some good execution on the shore batteries and on a torpedo boat which had slipped out of the harbor, and which they think they sank, as it suddenly disappeared.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON HERE.

Report that This Vessel Carried Spanish Supplies Not Confirmed.

The British fruit steamer City of Kingston, which was reported to have taken cargo from here for transshipment at Jamaica to the Spanish vessel Purissima Concepcion, for ultimate use by the Spanish Army in Cuba, arrived here yesterday.

Capt. Nickerson said that he could give no information concerning the cargo which he landed at Kingston beyond the fact that it was consigned to reputable parties and discharged into their warehouses under supervision of the customs authorities.

United States Consul Dent visited the City of Kingston and examined her papers, and tried to find out something concerning the final disposition of the cargo.

The Purisima Concepcion was loading at the wharf near the City of Kingston. The British authorities were making all the trouble for her possible, but got instructions from England that provisions were not contraband of war. The vessel was therefore permitted to load.

Would Advance Gen. Grubb.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., June 19.—Some of the department men at Washington are trying to secure an appointment for Gen. E. Burd Grubb, who is anxious to join in the war against Spain. He represented this country at the Spanish Court in Madrid for three years. Gen. Grubb would like to receive the appointment of a Brigadier General or Colonel, and to that end his friends are pushing his cause. The General says there is no political significance in his desire to serve his country.

Gave Up Trying to Go to Havana.

KEY WEST, June 19—8 P. M.—Gustav Block, the Cuban cigar manufacturer, who had been here five weeks vainly endeavoring to get to Havana, left Key West for New York City to-night. He says he will spend the Summer in the Catskills, and will return to Havana "after the surrender of the city, in the course of a few months."

LEFT THEIR JEWELRY HOME.

The Meyers Made the Discovery After Reporting It Missing.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Meyers of Detroit, who arrived in this city over the Pennsylvania Railroad last night, gave the people of the hotel where they stopped a bad scare, and caused the police to do some tall hustling to try and find a lot of valuable jewelry which they said had been stolen from a silk handbag which Mrs. Meyers carried. The Meyers were not sure whether the jewelry had been extracted from the bag while they dozed on the train, or whether it was stolen after they reached the hotel.

There was so much doubt that to-day the police caused Mr. Meyers to telegraph to his home in Detroit regarding the valuables. Word soon came back that the jewelry was there, and safe, and had never left the house. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers were chagrined over all the trouble that had been caused, but the hotel people and police breathed freer.

Two Men Drowned in a Diving Bell.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Word was received here to-night of the drowning of George Campbell and Peter Olson at Thunder Bay while at work in a diving bell recovering the cargo of the sunken steamer Pewabic, which was lost about a year ago. Campbell was the founder of the diving bell, and a son of Gardiner Campbell, founder of the Centennial bell. When the bell was raised it was found both men had been drowned by water which burst through one of the glass windows.

Buffalo Traveling Man a Suicide.

SYRACUSE, June 19.—W. M. Cutler of Buffalo, a commercial traveler, forty-five years of age, was found dead in a bathtub at the St. Cloud Hotel here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Cutler registered at the hotel Saturday as from New York, and is said to have shown signs of despondency then. Coroner Weaver says the case is undoubtedly one of suicide.

What better, wiser, or more useful gift could be made than a copy of Webster's International Dictionary, in which the practical worker and the home letter-writer, the professional and the business man, will find compacted all the information desired, arranged in a convenient form for hand, eye, and mind?—Adv.

OUR MEN OFF MANILA

The City of Peking Passed by a British Vessel Near Port.

AGUINALDO'S GREAT SUCCESS

Native Proclamation of Independence to be Signed To-day.

The Madrid Correspondent of the Paris Temps Sends a Report that Manila Has Fallen.

LONDON, June 20.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"The steamer Yuen-Sing reports passing the United States troopship City of Peking on the morning of the 15th near Manila.

"The rebels hold Manila at their mercy, but Admiral Dewey is anxious that the American troops should have the honor of receiving the Spanish capitulation."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"A conspicuous object in Manila Bay is the nucleus of an insurgent fleet. It consists of a vessel of 100 tons burden, presented to Gen. Aguinaldo by a rich native. The vessel flies the flag of the Philippine Republic—three triangles of red, white, and blue on a white ground, or a ground formed of the old rebel flag of the sun rising above the hills.

"The native proclamation of independence will be signed on Monday. Manila is completely surrounded by the insurgents, of whom there are three forces deployed about the city one posted to the south, between Malate and the River Pasig, another occupying a position to the east and cutting off communication with the lake or Laguna de Bay, and the third operating on the north side, stopping all railway communication between Manila and the rich supply towns to which the line runs.

"The success of the rebel forces is wonderful. Gen. Aguinaldo has more than surpassed the expectations of those who favored his return to the Philippines. He has captured 3,000 Spanish troops, including 900 regulars.

"Among the latter are eleven officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, including two Brigadier Generals, and he has taken seventy-nine officers below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In addition his forces have captured five prominent priests, heads of important parishes in provinces recently overrun by the insurgents. These men the insurgents hate even more than they hate the Spaniards, and the rebels chuckle with joy when they point them out in their prisons.

"They have captured, too, old Cavité Church, containing 270 prisoners, and they now hold the entire shore of the bay right around to Malate. A foreign fire brigade, composed of British, Swiss, and Germans, who intend to remain ashore and are quartered at the premises of Ker & Co. to guard foreign property against fire, applied to the Spaniards to receive arms, but were refused."

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila via Hongkong says:

"Gen. Aguinaldo has captured a deal of money, which he has sent aboard the American warships for safety. The much-vaunted Philippine militia, which it was a serious mistake on the part of the Spaniards to arm, are now all fighting in the rebel ranks. The Provinces of Batangas, Laguna, Cavité, Bulacan, Pampangu, Tarlace, and Pangasiman are all in full rebellion. It is believed that Gen. Pena, with the whole of his army in the Province of Pampangu, has had to capitulate to the victorious rebels.

"The Spaniards are astounded that the rebels respect the lives and property of their prisoners of all ranks. It is believed there are dissensions among the rebel leaders of so serious a character that civil war is certain so soon as the Spaniards and the Americans have gone."

HONGKONG, June 19.—The British steamer Yuen-Sang, which arrived from Manila on June 14, reports that a railway Director who went out on the line on a locomotive was fired on by the insurgents at the barricades four kilometers outside Manila.

The Yuen-Sang also reports that the Manila railway station is being fortified. The Spaniards, it is said, are demoralized, and it was expected when the steamer left that they would retire to the citadel by the 16th.

On leaving Manila the Yuen-Sang sighted a number of vessels believed to be American transports.

PARIS, June 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says that it is reported there that Manila has capitulated, though the Ministers have not received any news to that effect.

The correspondent also says that Señor Romero Giron, the Minister of Colonies, states that if Governor General Augustin has made over his power to Gen. Sanderes to govern Manila Gen. Sanderes will attempt a sortie.

According to the same authority the Spanish Consuls at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore have been ordered to organize at any cost the most rapid communication with the portions of the archipelago still under Spanish authority.

SPAIN STILL FONDLY HOPING.

LONDON, June 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, thinks Capt. Gen. Augustin would only have resigned if he had intended to organize resistance elsewhere, perhaps at Iloilo. The Government wishes it clearly understood that the fall of Manila does not in the least signify the surrender of Spanish rule in the rest of the islands, or in other archipelagoes, where shortly vigorous measures will be taken to vindicate the rights of Spain against American invasion, with the assistance of native contingents, who are still loyal in the Vizcaya, Mindanao, and Marianas groups."

GERMANY'S HAND AT MANILA.

Rumors that She Will Intervene on Behalf of Spain Discredited at Madrid.

MADRID, June 19.—In the course of conversation to-day an important politician said he did not believe that Germany would do anything in the Philippines on behalf of Spain. Nor had he any faith in help from the European powers. "If Admiral Camara is successful in the Philippines," he said, "it will be of assistance to Spain in adjusting peace; but no power or combination of powers is likely to oppose America's policy. Should the Liberals retire, the next Government will take the earliest opportunity to negotiate for peace."

LONDON, June 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"Official circles attach little importance to the rumors of German interference. Questioned privately with reference to the reported remark of the Captain of the German warship Irene at a champagne luncheon with Spanish staff officers in the Philippines a few days ago, to the effect that the Americans would never annex the Philippines 'while William remains Emperor,' Señor Sagasta made the sensible remark that German officers do not make publicly such crude statements and that the German Government when it wishes to reveal its intentions will choose other channels."

"The best informed people here believe that during hostilities Germany will maintain a perfectly correct and neutral attitude, but that so soon as there is any change in the political status quo of the archipelago proposed, she will insist upon obtaining a coaling station, as compensation for the disturbance of the political equilibrium of the Far East."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"It seems probable that if Admiral Dewey is unable to undertake responsibility for the safety of the Germans at Manila, Admiral von Diederichs will land a force. It is all very well for the Hamburgischer Correspondent to say it hopes there will be no occasion for intervention. Once a German landing has taken place, German interests will doubtless assume a new aspect; and, as the Marine Politische Correspondent has already pointed out, it will be as easy to claim a guarantee or guarantees for the future in the Philippines as it was in the Shan-Tung peninsula.

"It may not, however, turn out to be quite so easy to obtain them. The Kolnische Zeitung says that the American task is in no way simplified by the success of the insurgents. It argues that if Admiral Dewey should leave it to Aguinaldo to complete the work of conquest alone he would forfeit his legitimate excuse for intervention of his own in the development of the future fortunes of the islands.

"Uttering a warning to the United States that it will not find colonizing easy, the article proceeds to say: 'An Administration which is so corrupt and so completely at the mercy of the most pernicious personal influences as that of the American Union will hardly be able to repair the ravages which have been wrought by Spanish neglect and priestly rule in the course of centuries. The citizens of the most free Republic do not yet seem to realize the enormous burdens which a military occupation of these colonies and their protection by a navy will impose upon a state. The Americans are not even prepared to protect their own coasts against a naval power of any importance.'"

RUSSIA'S VOICE MAY BE HEARD.

LONDON, June 20.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says:

"The Government has arranged that several of the volunteer fleet cruisers should be temporarily stationed at Vladivostock and Port Arthur, with a view, it is believed, of giving due weight to Russia's voice in the decision as to the ultimate ownership of the Philippines."

TRANSPORTS ON THE PACIFIC.

More Vessels Secured to Carry Troops to Manila and Others to be Impressed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—The Government has taken a firm stand with regard to securing transports to carry the troops to Manila, and from this time forward impressment will be the rule until enough vessels have been secured to carry the army to the Philippines.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer Newport, which has been impressed, makes the sixth vessel owned by the Pacific Mail Company which is in the service of the Government. The steamer was thoroughly fumigated, and has gone to the mail dock. Her cargo will be discharged as rapidly as possible, and then the work of fitting her out will begin. The Peru is due from the Orient on June 24, and the City of Rio de Janeiro will follow her on July 5.

Both steamers will probably be taken by the Government, although their impressment will leave the Pacific Mail Company without a steamer on the route between here and the Orient. The taking of the Sydney, Colon, and Newport leaves the mail company's pan-American line in a crippled condition, and it was for this reason that they objected to giving up the Newport. The mail company is not selling tickets for passage on the Peru to the Orient, a fact which seems to indicate a belief by the company's officers that she will be seized as a transport.

The Alameda is due from Australia and Honolulu on June 28, and the Government agents will swoop down on her. This will leave the Oceanic Steamship Company alone with only the Mariposa on the Australian route, and no steamer on the Honolulu route.

The Pacific Steam Whaling Company's steamer Valencia has been chartered. It is said she will not carry more than 800 men. The City of Para is being prepared for occupation by the troops. When the changes are completed, it is said the steamer will accommodate 1,000 men.

The Nero is taking on coal as rapidly as possible, day and night. The Monadnock is expected here from Mare Island to-day. It is thought that she and her consort, the Nero, will be ready for sea by Wednesday.

FEEDING TROOPS AT MANILA.

Fresh Beef and Vegetables to be Supplied to the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—If practicable, the Commissary's branch of the War Department will make arrangements for the supply of the troops which go to the Philippines with fresh beef and fresh vegetables in reasonable quantities considering the great distance the men are from home. Information received here tends to show that there is not any abundance of beef cattle in the islands, and that fresh vegetables are not so commonly used as in this country, the natives as well as the Spanish soldiers subsisting on diet of a lighter nature, and not such as conduces to the health of the soldier. The English and the American soldier, said a well-known army officer to-day, takes his beef with him wherever he goes for duty, and we want to have our men who go to the Philippines supplied with this substantial feature of the soldiers' rations.

Those soldiers who have started to Manila already have a large supply of canned beef, but the preference of the men naturally is for the fresh or refrigerated article, and it is probable if adequate room aboard the steamers can be secured that the department will send a large quantity to the islands. Onions, potatoes, and canned tomatoes constitute the principal vegetable articles of the soldier's diet, and an effort will be made to send an ample supply with each ship that goes to the islands and can accommodate them.

AMERICAN COAL FOR DEWEY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The first cargo of coal ever shipped from Philadelphia to the Philippine Islands will leave here to-morrow for Admiral Dewey's fleet on board the British ship East Lothian, which completed loading at Port Richmond to-day. The East Lothian is in command of Capt. McFarlane, an experienced navigator, and will, under ordinary circumstances, reach her destination about the middle of October.

Heretofore the Philippine Islands have received their coal supply from Japan and New South Wales, other cargoes to follow. The East Lothian gets about $7.50 a ton freight on her cargo.

KAPIOLANI PRESENTS A FLAG.

HONOLULU, June 9.—On the 2d inst. the Dowager Queen Kapiolani presented the United States cruiser Charleston with a large American flag as a token of her appreciation of the kindness of the officers of the ship immediately preceding and following the death of her husband in California in 1891.

Four men, members of the Hawaiian Army, joined the United States forces here. They went aboard the Peking and were enlisted at once. It is given out officially that the Bennington will not leave port until the arrival of the Mohican.

TROOPS FIGHT AN OFFICER.

HELENA, Mon., June 19.—A special to a local paper from Camp Merritt, San Francisco, gives the following account of a serious affray between a Montana officer and some North Dakota privates: "Lieut. B. M. Conrad of Company M, Montana Volunteers, struck a private of the North Dakota troops to-night. The private was insubordinate, insulted the officer, and assaulted a bugler of a Montana regiment. Conrad struck the private on the head with the butt of a sabre, cutting a bad gash, at first thought to be fatal, but it is now believed he will recover. The private was drunk. It is said Conrad was assaulted by soldiers and his shoulder straps torn off after the affair."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

PLANS AS TO PUERTO RICO

The Expedition Will Be Dispatched as Soon as Possible, but There May Be Delay.

DIFFICULT TO GET TRANSPORTS

Disposition, Too, to Wait on Shafter's Movements Before Undertaking to Attack Either San Juan or Havana.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The expedition to Puerto Rico will be dispatched as soon as possible. The time of its departure depends largely on the ability of the Government to secure transports in sufficient number. At the same time, the Administration is keeping its eyes upon the greater expedition to the west end of Cuba, and also on the capture of Havana, as an object to be accomplished at the earliest possible day.

In all the undertakings planned by the Administration Gen. Miles, it is asserted by trustworthy authority, has been in sympathy, but he has not been as sanguine as some members of the Cabinet of the immediate ability of the forces within reach to accomplish all that has been planned. His observations have strengthened his opinion formed before he saw the camp at Tampa, that it was desirable to secure a proper degree of equipment and general efficiency before putting volunteers into the field.

With all the haste possible in getting ready a force for Puerto Rico it is not believed to be possible to begin operations there much before Gen. Shafter has made a demonstration at Santiago.

The talk about Gen. Miles accompanying the Puerto Rico expedition personally is by some officers of the army considered to be premature. It is asserted that Gen. Miles has not expressed a desire to go with that force, and that he believes it is important that General commanding the army should be at headquarters until the greater expedition against Havana is on foot. One report about the sending of Gen. Miles to Puerto Rico carries also the story that it is feared the Puerto Rico undertaking may last longer than is popularly supposed, and that the result will be that when the Havana expedition is started it will be in command of Gen. Brooke, now at Chickamauga, who is winning high praise as an executive officer of energy and commonsense.

With reference to the reports that he is to take personal command of the Puerto Rico expedition Gen. Miles said to-day that the matter of his future was, in this respect, too indefinite to discuss.

"I expect to go to both Puerto Rico and Cuba at some time," said the General, "but I cannot now say when."

SAW SAN JUAN BOMBARDED.

The British Steamer Aldborough Narrowly Escaped Destruction by American Shells.

The British steamer Aldborough, which was in the Harbor of San Juan at the time of the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet, arrived here yesterday. She sailed from San Juan June 6, Mayaguez June 10, and Arecibo, June 11. Capt. Tarrant said that he lay almost under the guns of the Morro when the firing began, and all hands below were aroused by the screeching of a shell that passed over the steamer. It was then about 5 A. M., and soon things became very lively.

He described the bombardment much as it has been described already. He did not attempt to move his vessel, though there was no telling that the next moment might send all hands into eternity. One shell exploded so close that a flying piece parted her foremost backstay. Another piece of steel weighing about two pounds struck the steering gear and glanced off without causing any damage. A great many shells flew over the town and the bay within, landing well inland, one shell as much as four miles.

The torpedo boat destroyer Terror and the auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. were in the harbor when he left. He learned that the Alfonso had landed provisions at Ponce and Mayaguez. He saw no troops aboard her. There seemed to be ample provisions then at San Juan, and there were about 15,000 tons of coal, but the Government did not permit its sale.

"Of course," said the Captain, "I walked around with my eyes closed, for there is intense feeling against English-speaking persons, and I didn't want to seem too curious. The damage to the fortifications did not seem to be extensive. It was reported that seven persons had been killed. There were some twenty or thirty shells found in and about San Juan that did not explode. These shells seemed to be a source of intense satisfaction to the Spaniards."

The Captain learned that at other ports than San Juan there was no coal, and found sugar cane was being used for fuel. The vessel brought in this port 27,000 bags of sugar, 200 hogsheads of sugar, and 420 bales of tobacco. The Captain brought with him several pieces of American shells which he picked up in the streets of San Juan.

Spanish Defenses at San Juan.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 19.—The latest advices from Puerto Rico say that Spanish regulars are being concentrated in the vicinity of San Juan. The port of Mayaguez has been mined and the buoys have been changed. Nine-tenths of the population, according to these advices, prefer annexation to independence.

Havana Government Energetic.

MADRID, June 19.—The Havana Government is displaying great energy. Fourteen university professors who fled through fear of the results of the war have been dismissed. The blockading vessels, the telegrams from Havana say, continue inactive.

French Craft Says She Was Fired On.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch from Paris says that the French steamer Pictavia, Capt. Blanc, from New York, May 29, which has arrived at Marseilles, reports that she was fired at by the Brooklyn, near New York, and that her owners will make a protest to the French Government.

Inasmuch as the Brooklyn has been attached to Sampson's fleet for several months, it is obvious the report that she fired on the Pictavia is erroneous.

INVALIDED SAILOR IN TROUBLE.

Member of Iowa's Crew Arrested at Coney Island Charged with Assault.

John B. Scott, a wounded member of the crew of the battleship Iowa and a hero of a cable-cutting expedition in Cuba, spent last night in the Coney Island Police Station, charged with assault in the second degree. Scott has three Spanish bullets in his arm, and is under treatment at the Marine Hospital in Brooklyn, where he was to undergo an operation to-day.

The complainant in the case, Terrence Rafferty, of 20 Carmine Street, this borough, charged him with striking him on the head with a beer glass. Scott bitterly protested against his arrest. He claimed that he was not guilty and a victim of mistaken identity, and begged to be released, as he had to be back at the hospital at 10 o'clock.

Two eye witnesses—George W. Keeling of 49 Concord Street and George Bonner of 507 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn—corroborated the sailor's assertions that he in no way participated in the fight, but as several friends of Rafferty alleged that the sailor threw the glass he was held.

The trouble occurred in Keister's Concert Hall, on the Bowery and Jones Walk, a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Rafferty and some friends were sitting in the place when a fight started, during which he was struck with the glass. The sailor sat several feet from Rafferty, who, however, accused him of the assault, and insisted on Policeman Hawkins taking him into custody.

Scott will be arraigned before Magistrate Steers this morning.

NEW BLOOD IN THE ARMY

One Hundred and Ninety-five Second Lieutenants for the Regulars.

TENTATIVE LIST MADE OUT

Appointees Must Pass Examinations That Will Test Their Mental and Physical Qualifications.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Adj. Gen. Corbin to-night made public the names of the 195 young men who have been selected for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the regular army, to fill vacancies created by the act of Congress adopting the three-battalion organization for the infantry arm of the service, and providing for the addition of one Second Lieutenant to all batteries when filled to war strength.

Each of the 195 men selected will be obliged to undergo an examination that will be a thorough test of his mental and physcial qualifications for the army service. Those who pass the examination will be nominated by the President to the Senate.

To the selection of the men both the President and the Secretary of War have devoted much time and consideration. The high standard of the young men selected may be understood in view of that fact that out of the 195 appointed, eighty-nine are known to be graduates, and that fifty of them are honor men of their classes of colleges having military instructors. The college men represent sixty-seven institutions. Forty-eight of the men selected are now in the volunteer or militia service, and thirteen are enlisted in the regular army.

Never before has there been so much new blood injected into the military service.

The immense amount of work in selecting the 195 young men necessary to fill the vacancies may be realized when it is known that more than 7,000 applications for the appointments were filed at the War Department.

The enlisted men who have been designated for appointment are:

Sergt. Walter S. Volkmar, Signal Corps, (now Second Lieutenant United States Volunteer Signal Corps.)

Corp. Percy W. Arnold, Troop F, First United States Cavalry.

Corp. William A. Cavenaugh, Company D, Twentieth United States Infantry.

Corp. George M. Grimes, Troop B, Second United States Cavalry.

First-class Private William C. Geiger, Company E, Battalion United States Engineers.

Sergt. Albert W. Townsend, Troop B, Third United States Cavalry.

Corp. Robert O. Van Horn, Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry.

Private William K. McCue, Company B, Sixth United States Infantry.

Corp. Campbell King, Troop K, Fifth United States Cavalry.

Private William Howell, Company C, Sixteenth United States Infantry.

Corp. Henry S. Wygant, Company C, Sixth United States Infantry.

Sergt. Daniel Frank Keller, Troop A, Sixth United States Cavalry.

Private Easton Rutledge Gibson, Company D, Twentieth United States Infantry.

The Enlisted Men.

The civilians who are designated for appointment are:

ALABAMA—William B. Bankhead, graduate (Captain) Cadet Corps, University of Alabama; P. G. Clark, honor graduate Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama, 1897.

ARKANSAS—Carroll F. Armistead, honor graduate Arkansas Industrial University, 1893.

CALIFORNIA—R. Lloyd, private, Battery A, Connecticut Volunteers; George William Bauer, honor graduate University of California.

James Malcolm Graham, Color Sergeant, Cadet Company First Infantry, National Guard, California.

COLORADO—Lyman M. Fass; Archie J. Harris, honor graduate, Agricultural College of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT—Ward Cheney, Captain, First Connecticut Volunteers; Robert Hall Campbell Kelton, graduate, (Sergeant,) D. C. High School Cadets; John Irving Downey, honor graduate, Sheffield Scientific school.

DELAWARE—Wright Smith, civil engineer; William Ellis, honor graduate, Delaware College.

FLORIDA—James B. Taylor, Jr., Adjutant Cadet Corps, Virginia Military Institute; W. M. Ives, Jr., honor graduate of Florida Agricultural College.

GEORGIA—Ezekiel James Williams, cadet Captain, graduate Gordon Institute; Frederick S. L. Price, honor graduate North Georgia Agricultural College.

IDAHO—Alexander J. MacNab, Jr., private, Company D, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry; Joseph L. Gilbreth, honor graduate University of Idaho.

ILLINOIS—Campbell E. Babcock, private, First United States Cavalry Volunteers; James E. Bell, private, Company C, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Robert E. Frith, Donald McMulta, John Prince Shen, private, National Guard Illinois; William A. Talcott, Jr., private, Seventy-first New York Volunteers; George Williams, Ralph Plumb Browers, honor graduate, University of Illinois.

INDIANA—Harry R. Campbell, mechanical and electrical engineer; Victor Garrigus, private, Indiana Volunteers; Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., graduate Culver Military Academy; Ivers W. Leonard, Captain, Indiana Volunteers; William Lewis Hodgkins, honor graduate Purdue University.

IOWA—James Frederick Howell, graduate Cornell University, New York; Harry E. Whitney, graduate, (Captain,) State Normal School of Iowa; P. M. Shaffer, honor graduate Iowa State Normal School.

KANSAS—Thomas R. Harker, late Sergeant Twentieth United States Infantry; Carl Anson Martin, civil engineer; Mark Wheeler, honor graduate, Kansas Agricultural College.

KENTUCKY—John K. Proctor, Jr.; Benjamin H. Watkins, graduate, Williamsburg Academy of Kentucky; T. Geary, honor graduate, Agricultural and Mechanical College.

LOUISIANA—David L. McKrittick, Jr., civil engineer; Adolphe Hart Huguet, graduate University, private Fifth Maryland Volunteers; Joseph L. Douglas, honor graduate St. John's College.

MAINE—William Thomas Brastow, graduate University of Maine; Alfred Andrews Starbird, Sergeant Company D, First Maine Volunteers; Joseph Warren Gildden, Henry Macpherson Merriam, student Stanford University of California.

MARYLAND—Peter C. Hains, Jr., graduate United States Navay Academy; Charles R. Ramsay, private Fifth Mary Volunteers; Joseph B. Douglas, honor graduate St. John's College.

MASSACHUSETTS—James W. Longstreet, private, First Corps, Boston Cadets; Henry F. Dalton, Lieutenant, Second Corps, Massachusetts Cadets; Edward A. Bumpus and G. D. Leavens, honor graduates, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

MICHIGAN—H. J. Hatch, Captain, National Guards, Michigan; Augustus Canfield Ledyard, Louis S. D. Rucker, Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., graduate University of Michigan; William M. Swatek, honor graduate, Michigan Military Academy.

MINNESOTA—John T. Jones, Sergeant, Minnesota Volunteers; William Keith Naylor, graduate Michigan Military Academy; Charles H. Whipple, Jr., graduate Shattuck Military School, Minnesota; John Robert Rigby Hannay, graduate University of Minesota; William B. Powell, First Lieutenant, Company L, Fourteenth Minnesota Volunteers.

MISSISSIPPI—R. W. Barnett and Nelson A. Jaquess, graduates Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi.

MISSOURI—Gaston Soulard Turner, graduate Western Military Academy of Illinois; Irwin Harrison, Woodson Hooker, private, Third Missouri Volunteers; Edgar A. Macklin, late Sergeant Battery A, United States Artillery, (Fifth;) Joseph A. Kickham, Jr., John H. Straat, Jr., honor graduate St. Louis University.

MONTANA—Bryan Conrad, late private Fourth United States Cavalry, Lieutenant Montana Volunteers.

NEBRASKA—Frank S. Burr, graduate Shattuck Military School of Minnesota; Watts C. Valentine, graduate Shattuck Military School of Minnesota; William H. Oury, honor graduate University of Nebraska.

NEVADA—Robert Brambila, honor graduate State University of Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—David B. Mulliken; Leslie B. Hayes, honor graduate College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

NEW JERSEY—George Daniels Arowsmith, graduate Bordentown Military Institute; Courtland Nixon, civil engineer; John J. Toffey, Jr., First Lieutenant, Fourth New Jersey National Guard; Ralph Brewster Parrott, honor graduate Rutgers College.

NEW YORK—William M. Copp, private Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard; Charles Sidney Haight, Lieutenant Squad A, New York Volunteer Cavalry; Charles R. Hickox, Jr., private Squad A, New York Volunteers; George Hyslop Knox, Sergeant Seventh New York National Guard; Stephen H. Mould, First Lieutenant National Guard; Hudson Taylor Patten, Raymond Sheldon, Henry Edward Knight, private Company K, Fourteenth New York Volunteers; Edward W. Perkins, First Lieutenant First Regiment National Guard of Oregon; George Degrasse Catlin, student Columbia University; G. Beekman Hoppin, Corporal Troop A, New York Cavalry; Alfred B. Maclay, private Squad A, New York Volunteers; William Remsen Webb, graduate Berkeley School; Charles F. Bates, late private Eighth United States Infantry; Edwin Chase Hoyt, private Squad A, New York Volunteers; John Fulton Berrian Mitchell, Jr., graduate Berkeley School; William R. Doores, graduate Cornell University; Warren Jacobs, graduate (Sergeant) cadets, Peekskill Military Academy; Frederick William Phisterer, honor graduate Cornell University; James Brady Mitchell, Second Lieutenant Forty-first Separate Company, New York National Guard; James Musgrove Aartsen Darrach, Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charles L. Latham, graduate Bingham School, N. C.; Moor N. Falls, graduate State University of North Carolina; William H. Williams, graduate Virginia Military Institute; James McDonald Connor, honor graduate Bingham School, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA—Charles S. Foster, Quartermaster Sergeant, North Dakota Volunteers; Edward B. Robbins, honor graduate, University of North Dakota.

OHIO—Den Alexander Baxter, graduate Michigan Military Academy; Frank Hassaurek, graduate Kenyon Military Academy; Harrison Hall, graduate Princeton University; Robert R. Nevin, John F. Wilkinson, late Sergeant Troop D, Fourth United States Cavalry; Louis E. Hill, Sergeant Troop A, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Frank Halstead, George A. Charters, Frederick P. King, Stanley H. Ford, honor graduate State University of Ohio; Guy C. Knabenshue.

OREGON—William H. Jordan, Company H, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry; Ralph W. Terrill, honor graduate, Agricultural College of Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA—Edward Carpenter, private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; C. Stuart Paterson, Jr., Harold B. Smith, Francis Gurney Smith, graduate United States Military Academy, 1898; David McCoach, Harry Packer Wilbur, Henry S. Wagner, private, Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry; James Leonard Graham, Marshall Childs, Irving J. Carr, honor graduate, Pennsylvania Military Academy.

RHODE ISLAND—William C. Clark, Jr., (Captain cadets,) Rhode Island College Agricultural and Mechanical Arts; Stanley Howard, Herbert E. B. Case, honor graduate of Rhode Island College Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

SOUTH CAROLINA—James B. Allison, Jr., graduate South Carolina Military Academy; Edward Croft, graduate South Carolina Military Academy; Benjamin J. Truman, honor graduate South Carolina Military Academy.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Rush Spencer Wells, Captain United States Second Volunteer Cavalry; Elmer J. Wallace, honor graduate University of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE—Hugh F. Vandeventer, graduate Michigan Military Academy; Vanleer Wills, late Lieutenant Company C, First Regiment, National Guard Tennessee; Pierce Poe Bishop, graduate University of Tennessee; Henry Clay Evans, Jr., graduate Pennsylvania Military College; W. E. Grainer, honor graduate University of Tennessee.

TEXAS—Clifton Comly Kinneys, private, Texas Volunteers; William Sloan Simpson, Corporal, Troop D, First United States Volunteer Cavalry. Edward E. Downes, 1¼ years United States Military Academy; Charles C. Todd, honor graduate Agricultural and Mechanical Arts of Texas.

UTAH—Philip Sheridan Shaughnessy, graduate Riverview Military Academy, New York; Charles A. Jensen, honor graduate Agricultural College of Utah.

VIRGINIA—James Perrine Barney, private National Guard of Virginia; William Fayssoux Stewart, Jr., graduate University of Virginia; Philip Mead Walker, M. M. Mills, honor graduates Virginia Military College.

WASHINGTON—Henry M. Boutelle, Edward Kunel, honor graduates Washington Agricultural College.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Arthur Fletcher Cassels, private District of Columbia National Guard; Arthur Cranston, William Lieber, Ward B. Pershing, late private National Guards of Illinois; Robert Wallach, private Second United States Volunteer Cavalry; George Spinman Martin, graduate University of Vermont; Earl W. Tanner, graduate District of Columia High School; Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Sergeant cadets Omaha High School; Conrad Hammond Lanza, John C. Goodfellow, Tenney Ross, graduate District of Columbia High School.

WEST VIRGINIA—Hanson B. Black, graduate, First Lieutenant High School Cadets; Charles Petree Faulkner, Guy T. Scott, three years United States Naval Academy; H. E. Eaton, honor graduate West Virginia University.

WISCONSIN—Henry G. West, late Captain Fourth Wisconsin National Guard; Harry L. James, three years United States Military Academy; W. F. Chase, honor graduate University of West Virginia; Laurence Albert Curtis, graduate Shattuck Military School of Minnesota.

WYOMING—George Gregory, Lieutenant Colonel Wyoming National Guard; Herbert Jay Brues, honor graduate University of Wyoming.

BRITON ANXIOUS TO ENLIST.

A Staffordshire Man Wants to Fight for America.

Charles Walsh of Walsall, Staffordshire, England, arrived here on the steamship Umbria yesterday, and announced that he had come across the ocean to enlist in the American Army. "I am willing to go to Cuba, Puerto Rico, or anywhere there's fighting, except to the Philippines," said he. "I won't go there, because of the climate. I have seen my former comrades after their return from adjacent islands, and they were done for."

Walsh, who is thirty-four years old, slender, sinewy, and bronzed, then unbuttoned a body belt, well stocked with money and three medals. From an inside pocket he

OUR VOLUNTEERS WELL FED

New York Regiments at Chickamauga Have No Reason to Complain of Their Fare.

GET DELICACIES AND TOBACCO

Congressman Driggs Sends a Package to Each of the Men—Gen. Grant Paying Close Attention to Sanitation at Camp.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Ga., June 19.—The Fourteenth New York to-day received from Congressman Driggs of the Third New York District 1,075 packages of tobacco, to be distributed among the enlisted men. No gift could please the men more. A number of packages of provisions and other things were also received from relatives, which would indicate that they thought the men were being poorly fed. Great indignation is now manifest among both officers and men of the New York regiments that certain New York newspapers should continue to publish such erroneous articles as would lead their relatives to believe that they are suffering. As Col. Greene of the Ninth New York said today: "Take a thousand men from any and every walk of life and put them together, you will find a few kickers and mischief-makers among them beyond a doubt.

"To-day we have received 105 packages for the men from relatives, and some from a New York newspaper. Now, we are glad for the men to get anything, but even they themselves are raising a general howl that the regimental name should thus be used to foster the imaginary grievances of some few fault-finders. Our men object to this, because it will worry their relatives for no good or truthful reason.

A Dinner at the Camp.

"Now," said the Colonel, "you may judge for yourself. For dinner to-day the men had soup, roast beef or steak, corn, potatoes, and some companies had tomatoes, and pudding. There was coffee, and bread and butter for all.

"Every one of the twelve companies' kitchens are open to inspection at any time to any one interested in the welfare of the men. Furthermore, our officers have held a meeting to communicate to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast about this matter."

The officers of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Regiments all speak in the same strain as Col. Greene did, and feel that something should be done to counteract the false stories circulated by certain newspapers.

The New York men are all elated over the arrival of Col. Sackett of Gov. Black's staff in camp to-day, and the news that Paymaster Gen. Healey would be in camp to-morrow has sent joy to the hearts of officers and men.

Second Lieuts. Beatty and Craigen of the Fourteenth New York were to-day mustered in as First Lieutenants and Battalion Adjutants. Sergts. Kendrick and Clark were also mustered in to-day as Second Lieutenants in the Fourteenth. Adjt. Schieffin of the Twelfth has returned from Lookout Inn, where he has been for several days on sick leave. He has now fully recovered.

Good Sanitary Report.

The Inspectors' returns of the First Division, Third Corps, were to-day received by Gen. Grant.

The sanitary condition was most favorably commented on. The grounds on which the camps are located are scrupulously clean. The mildest comment in the reports was "very good."

Gen. Grant has been giving very close attention to the sanitary condition of each regiment in his division, and is much gratified that the reports were so commendable. The New Yorkers can appreciate what fine work Gen. Grant has accomplished in his division when they compare the total sick list throughout this division with Gen. Wilson's statement to Gen. Grant yesterday regarding the sick list in his (Gen. Wilson's) division.

In the First Corps, which was twenty-one 2 per cent., while in Gen. Grant's division the total was ten, just 1 per cent. In Gen. Compton's division it was 206 to-day, being a trifle over 2 per cent.

Col. Hoff of the Third Corps, Chief Surgeon, said to Gen. Grant to-day that his division's sanitary condition was excellent. Gen. Grant has very strict police duty executed in every regiment. While he is a very strict disciplinarian, and most exacting, yet he is universally loved and respected by every comrade in his division.

NEWPORT TO FEED SOLDIERS.

A Collation for the Forty-seventh New York Instead of Athletics on the Fourth.

NEWPORT, June 19.—The Fourth of July Committee of the City Council instead of appropriating a sum of money for athletic sports will provide a collation for the members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, now at Fort Adams, to be set at Morton Park, the gift to the city of Levi P. Morton. The committee will to-morrow night send requests to the pastors of the local churches requesting that the ladies of their parishes assemble at Morton Park to aid in serving the collation. Similar notices will be sent to the Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army posts, the ladies of the Young Men's Christian Association, Women's Exchange, Rhode Island Sanitary Relief Association, and a number of other branches of women members. Many of the men from the fort came over to the city Saturday night and to-day were fed by the citizens of Newport, who are deeply touched by the wants of the volunteers.

Milkmen from the country districts this morning stopped their wagons going through the city to give the soldiers a glass of milk, and throughout the city to-day the people were entertaining the volunteers as best they could. Col. Eddy was visited by members of the Fourth of July Committee to-day and promised to have his regiment take part in the parade, providing the War Department will permit. Visitation to Fort Adams hereafter will be by passes only.

GEN. CARROLL IN WASHINGTON.

He and Major Poole to Visit Camp Alger to Look After New York Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Gen. Howard Carroll, who arrived here to-night with Major Poole, will call to-morrow morning upon the Secretary of War and Gen. Corbin to obtain the proper authorization to visit Camp Alger to ascertain the condition of the troops from New York who are quartered there.

His visit is made particularly to enable the Governor to assure the friends of soldiers from New York that the volunteers are not lacking those comforts that they should have while in service, and to secure attention to such things as may have been overlooked.

Gen. Carroll may go from here direct to Tampa, in order to ascertain the condition of the New York troops at that camp before they may be ordered to Puerto Rico or to join Gen. Shafter.

A 71ST OFFICER WRITES.

He Says the Men of His Regiment Are Well Treated and Well Fed.

Among those serving with the Seventy-first Regiment in Cuba is Lieut. Harry Hauck of Engine Company No. 26, in West Thirty-seventh Street, who was the only member of the Fire Department to obtain permission to enlist. A letter received yesterday from Lieut. Hauck by friends in the Fire Department states that the officers and men of the regiment are greatly incensed over reports that they have not been treated well. The officer writes:

We are this minute (7 A. M. 14th inst.) steaming out from Port Tampa Bay, where we have been on board the steamer Vigilancia since Wednesday last. We have received word that we will be in Cuba within three days. The stories that the men are not being treated properly and are not getting enough to eat may be branded as absolutely false and without foundation. The stories have completely upset the officers of the regiment and have caused a vigorous protest from the men.

There are about thirty transports in the fleet now sailing out, carrying about 25,000 men. The Vigilancia, on which is the Seventy-first, we find to be the largest and cleanest steamer in the entire fleet. Every man is supplied with a bunk. These bunks have been put up temporarily on the upper deck. There is no work nor drills for the men except inspection of arms, which takes place every morning at 7:45 o'clock, and lasts about fifteen minutes. That is all that is to be done for the day. The officers and doctors are continually making the rounds to see if the ship is kept clean, that none of the men are sick, and that all have enough to eat and in good cheer.

The following is the bill of fare for breakfast at 6 A. M.: A large dish of oatmeal, crackers, and as much coffee as they desire. For dinner all hands receive crackers, (as many as desired,) canned, roast, or corned beef, which is placed in warm water before it is opened, and beans or tomatoes, and coffee. At 5 P. M. supper is served. This is the same as for dinner, only that the meat is corned beef, and tomatoes, if they have had roast beef and beans for dinner.

The health of the men is excellent, thanks to the vigilance of Surgeon Bell of Eighty-third Street. The men are proud of the honor of being the first volunteers of New York City to go to Cuba, and there seems to be a general desire to revenge the recent mutilation of American marines' bodies.

As the pilot leaves us with this letter all on board are apparently contented with their condition and anxious to be in the van when the fighting begins.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Arrangements for Their Arrival in Camp at Peekskill To-day.

PEEKSKILL, June 19.—Col. Joseph G. Story of the arsenal and Major John M. Smith of the Ordnance Department have been here two days arranging for the occupancy of the camp to-morrow by 100 men from the First United States Volunteer Engineers. These men will be followed by detachments from Boston and Philadelphia, and on Tuesday detachments will arrive from Baltimore and Norfolk.

The camp equipments, including "A" tents for privates, wall tents for officers, cooking outfits, and supplies, will be supplied by the Government. The camp has been deserted since the departure of the Ninth Regiment for the front, but everything has been inspected and overhauled and is in perfect order.

The detachment of Volunteer Engineers will assemble at the Grand Central Station at 9:30 o'clock this morning. They will leave on special cars attached to the 10:30 express of the New York Central Railroad. The detachment will be commanded by Col. Griffin.

COLORED TROOPS FROM CHICAGO.

War Department Asks for Two More Illinois Regiments.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Chicago's colored soldiers have at last received a call to go to the front. The Eighth Regiment, composed of the old Ninth Battalion of six companies from the State at large, was notified last night by Gov. Tanner to prepare at once for active service. The Governor also called out ex-Congressman James Campbell's provisional regiment. The call for two more Illinois regiments came from the War Department to the Governor yesterday morning.

John R. Marshall of the Eighth met the Governor by appointment at the Great Northern Hotel, where he received the pleasing intelligence that his men were to take the field, and also that he was to be appointed Colonel to command the Eighth. He was ordered to begin immediately the examination of his men, preparing to mobilize his command in Springfield at Camp Tanner next Thursday.

GERMAN-AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Chicago Germans Actively at Work to Prevent It to the State.

CHICAGO, June 19.—F. J. Dewes has agreed to donate $10,000 for the equipment of a regiment of Chicago German-Americans, and $50,000 has been promised by the Germans of the city and State.

Ten companies have already been formed, and two more are being enlisted at East St. Louis and Peoria. Prominent German-Americans are making strenuous efforts to fill the regiment and present it to the State. A committee from the Germania Club is actively at work enlisting men. At a meeting held at the Germania Clubhouse last night a committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Tanner and endeavor to obtain a promise from him to give the proposed regiment an early call. Some of the men named on this committee called on Gov. Tanner to-day and told him of the plans laid out for the new regiment. The Governor spoke favorably of the movement.

THE SIXTY-NINTH'S TRIALS.

More Letters Tell of the Hardships in the South.

Several letters received from a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, written to a member of his family in this city, speak of the hardships endured by the regiment at Chickamauga and Tampa.

A letter from Chickamauga was dated May 28, and asked that underclothing and other articles be sent to him. A letter from Tampa was dated June 14, and bitterly denounced the officers, who, the writer said, lived in the hotels, while the privates sweltered in their tents, and had to be content with pork and beans three times a day. Out of 1,000 men in the regiment, he said, the sum of $1 could not be found in the whole collection, and they had not yet been paid.

The Recruits at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, June 19.—The 200 recruits now in camp spent a quiet Sunday, there being no drills of any kind. Thousands visited the camp during the day. No divine service was held. Gov. Voorhees, accompanied by Gen. Stryker and Col. Oliphant, drove over to Spring Lake and attended service at the Presbyterian Church. Between 300 and 400 recruits for the First and Second Regiments are expected to-morrow, and Gen Stryker expects to see the entire quota for the three regiments here by Wednesday night.

ON THE CRUISER NEW YORK.

Programme of the Farewell Exercises on the Merrimac's Departure.

Following is a fac-simile of the programme of the farewell exercises held on board the cruiser New York the night before the Merrimac started on its perilous attempt to block the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba:

	Armored Cruiser N w York	
MUSTER	*	Flagship North Atlantic Station
—		"ON GUARD" OFF "SANTIAGO DE CUBA"
Iowa		"SCHLEY" Men with the strength of "SAMPSON" in the "MERRIMAC."
Texas		
Oregon		A True Naval Drama—the real old McCoy.
Dolphin		
New York		LATEST SONG TO-NIGHT:
New Orleans		"Are you going to come out to-night? If so, step lively; we're going to lock the door."
Massachusetts		
Marblehead		PROGRAMME OF MUSIC.
Mayflower		
Brooklyn		March—"For Love or War." Aronson
Harvard		Overture—"Bronze Horse." Auber
Porter		Waltz—"Jolly Brothers." Volstedt
Vixen		"Surprise Medley"—Braham
—		"The Song that Reached My Heart"—Jordan.
Newspaper Fleet		Quadrille—"The Rialto." DeWitt
3 Boats		*
—		Wednesday, June 1, 1898.
Collier		
Merrimac		
(Farewell)		

THE COLUMBIA SAILS AWAY.

The Cruiser, It Is Expected, Will Join the Flying Squadron.

The United States cruiser Columbia, which has been undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard since Decoration Day, left the yard at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and passed out to sea.

Her destination has not been made public, but it is believed that she will go to Hampton Roads to form part of the new Flying Squadron.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION

Fight in the Senate Over the Annexation Resolution to Begin To-day.

THE OUTCOME IS UNCERTAIN

Possible Consideration of the Matter Eventually Will Be Postponed Until the Next Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Hawaiian question will come to the front again in the Senate this week, but in somewhat different circumstances from those which attended its presentation at the beginning of the session. The purpose then was, as it is now, to secure the annexation of the islands to the United States, but the earlier effort was to secure this result by means of a treaty, whereas the present movement is to be made through the instrumentality of a joint resolution. On the first occasion the matter was considered in executive session with the public excluded, but now consideration is to be had with the Senate doors open.

What the outcome of the discussion may be or when a vote will be reached it is impossible to state positively. The friends of annexation say there is no possible doubt of their ability to pass the resolution, and in support of this announce that they have forty-six Senators—or one more than a quorum—pledged to remain in the Senate until the question can be decided. The opposition leaders declare that forty-eight Senators have assured them that they will vote to adjourn in preference to remaining in session indefinitely for the consideration of the Hawaiian question.

The supporters of the proposition express confidence that action will be secured within ten days, while the opposition contend that it will be found impossible to secure a vote the present session of Congress.

The advocates of annexation say they will make no speeches, leaving the opponents to occupy all the time to be consumed in debate; the opposition say they are willing to make the speeches if compelled to do so, but if forced to do this they will insist that the friends of the measure shall maintain a constant quorum in the Senate Chamber. The opposition also predict that the annexationists will find themselves compelled to participate in the proceedings, as they expect to advance points which will demand refutation or at least reply.

In view of this generally contradictory situation, one can only base prediction upon general conditions. There is no doubt, in the first place, that the annexationists have a majority in the Senate if a vote can be reached.

If a vote could be taken now the result would be about fifty-four for annexation to thirty-five against in a full Senate. Of the fifty-four Senators favorable to annexation there are, however, quite a number who are not zealous and in whose minds a doubt as to the policy of the acquisition of outside territory has not been overcome.

Many Senators are indisposed to remain in session for any great length of time to carry Hawaiian annexation. Most of this class are Republicans, and there are probably a sufficient number of them in normal circumstances to join with the Democrats to force an adjournment.

They find themselves confronted, however, with the request of the Administration to remain and pass the resolution as a war measure and some are disposed to sink their own preferences in obedience to the Presidential wish. Nevertheless the gossip as to the probability of a postponement of the Hawaiian question until a fixed day in the next session increases and many persons are predicting that this will be the outcome of the contest.

A test vote probably will be secured Monday on the taking effect of the resolution, as it will be necessary in order to get it up to displace other measures on the calendar.

According to a report heard to-day from annexation sources, it is probable that if the resolution of annexation prevails, the existing Dole Government will be installed in part on the taking effect of the resolution, as the United States, and a force of troops, if considered necessary, will be sent to Honolulu to garrison the post.

It is asserted that there are many persons ambitious to be sent out to Hawaii to serve under the Territorial Government when established, and Treasury officers think it will be important to have representatives of the Government there to supervise business in the public offices from the point of view of the United States. President McKinley has not yet made any positive assurances of office in Hawaii to any of the applicants who have pressed their claims for recognition.

CABLE BILL PASSED IN HAWAII.

President Dole's Signature Only Needed to Make It a Law.

HONOLULU, June 9.—The cable bill has passed the third reading in the House, and now requires only the action of the President to make it a law. It grants an exclusive franchise between the Hawaiian Islands and Japan, with the right to touch at all other islands in the North Pacific north of the tenth degree of north latitude.

The franchise is conditioned upon the company's securing within eighteen months a franchise for a cable between the United States and these islands from the American Congress, and the approval of the Secretary of State within six months thereafter. The bill names the Pacific Cable Company of New York as the corporation to which the franchise is to be granted.

THE WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

Most of the Time Will Be Given Up to Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Much of the time of the House this week will be devoted to consideration of conference reports, including those upon the District of Columbia, Sundry Civil, and Indian Appropriation bills, and possibly the Bankruptcy bill.

The General Deficiency bill will be passed, and among prominent measures likely to be considered are the Anti-Scalping and Banking and Currency bills. Those in charge of the banking and currency measure have not determined whether they will urge consideration this week or not, but in case the majority sentiment of the Republicans favors the taking up of the measure, no obstacle will be presented by the Committee on Rules or the Speaker.

The House will await with much interest the course of the Hawaiian resolutions in the Senate. Upon that will depend early adjournment, members generally conceding that the Senate has the key to the situation.

BATTLE SONGS AT ST. THOMAS.

Editors Fined for Printing Them, but They Are Sung Nevertheless.

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ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 19.—Messrs. Lightbourne and Molte, two local editors, a fortnight ago printed and sold about 500 copies of battle songs on the Iowa and Maine, which were much sung by the populace here. Complaint was made, unquestionably by the Spanish Consul, and yesterday both the editors were tried on a technical charge of evading the printing laws, and both were convicted and fined.

This action has caused the populace much amusement, and they now sing the songs more than ever before, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to stop them.

TO REPAIR THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Steamer Mancel Sails from Mole St. Nicholas.

MOLE ST. NICOLAS, June 19.—For several days the French Cable Company has been trying to re-establish its broken cable between here and Guantanamo and Santiago. Its repair steamer Mancel finally sailed yesterday from here to make the repairs so that commercial business, which has been interrupted for the last ten days, can again be accepted by the French cable lines.

It is understood that the United States authorities will permit this cable to be worked commercially under the supervision of its censor, as is the case with the cable between Havana and Key West.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, & HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet*
Speedy, sure, gentle. *British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*
Andreas Saxlehner.

A. C. DIXON'S TRIP SOUTH

The Brooklyn Clergyman Tells of His Experiences Among the Soldiers at Tampa.

INSPIRATION OF ARMY SONGS

He Says the Chaplains in the Regular Army Do Not Command Proper Esteem—The Feelings of Men in Battle.

To a congregation that crowded the Hanson Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn, the Rev. A. C. Dixon talked last night of the experiences of an evangelist among the soldiers at Tampa. Mr. Dixon has just returned from that mission field.

"The Sabbath in the United States Army," he said, "is different from other days. There are no obligations to drill, and the sacredness of the day is well observed. Our work among the boys was appreciated. It would have amused you to have seen one of our advertisements of the meetings. At 7:30 in the morning there was a mass by one of the Catholic Fathers. This was followed by sermons by Major Whittle or myself at 9 o'clock, 3 o'clock, and another at 6:30 o'clock.

"The Protestant service followed right along after the Catholic. One morning when Major Whittle came into the tent to arrange for his service he found that the priest had left the candles and the crucifix all spread out as they had been used for the mass. Now, if there is anything that the Major has an abhorrence for it is things of that kind. It rolled him when he found them there, and in an unceremonious manner he took them all up in a heap and bundled them into the corner on the floor. The following day, when I met the Catholic priest, I told him that we were willing that he should use our tabernacle, but that we would a little rather he took away with him his candles and crucifix, as we did not need them.

Inspiring Meetings.

"I tell you those meetings were inspiring. At some of them we had more than 10,000 people. When those men sang there was no need of an organ or of a brass band. They sang patriotic songs, and when the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by every man it just lifted me into a higher atmosphere of faith and hope and love. Those men, living in the shadow of death, were filled with the spirit of true devotion. It just made my blood boil to enlist, and go to Cuba with them. On one occasion a large number of the men were obliged to sit in the sun without any shelter, and the sun that comes down at Tampa at 3 o'clock in the afternoon is absolutely the hottest thing that I know of outside of a blast furnace. I told the men that they could leave as the sun was so hot, but the interest that they took in hearing of the love of Jesus Christ was so great that hundreds of them staid there for forty minutes, even after they knew that it would be no discourtesy to leave."

In speaking of the Chaplains of the regular army, Dr. Dixon said:

"They are not esteemed as highly as they ought to be. And yet I guess that some of them are esteemed as highly as they ought to be. I met some of them that ought to be at home, taking care of the folks. They get their places by a pull, you know. But most of the Chaplains are high-minded men who strive in every way to look after the spiritual welfare of their soldiers.

A "Brave Fool's" Experience.

"There was one young Chaplain, the son of a United States Senator, who did not have much experience in religious work. One day he announced that on Sunday morning he would preach to the regiment at 7:30 o'clock. Now, of course, that is pretty early for any but a Catholic regiment. On Sunday morning the Chaplain did not have a single man to attend his service. He waited a few moments and yet no one came. I afterward asked him what he did.

'Why,' he said, 'I just went ahead and sang some songs and preached my sermon. I sang and talked so loud that I made nearly every man in the regiment hear me, too. I was provoked. I preached from the text "Shake the dust off your feet." And I just told those people what I thought of them and of the discourteous way in which they were treating me.'

Dr. Dixon added, referring to this incident, that he rather admired the man, as he always liked a brave fool better than a wise coward.

"Why, it made all sorts of trouble for that poor fellow. The officers were mad clean through, and said many things besides their prayers. The young fellow never lost his temper, but said: 'Gentlemen, I only did my duty. I am an officer in this regiment, and I have a right to talk to them as I choose outside of battle.' I really think that the young Chaplain may be able to do a great deal of good after all."

The Horrors of War.

"War is indeed horrible, but men do not go into it with hate in their breasts, but with a desire to respond to the call of their country. War is a fulfillment of the prophecy, 'Ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars,' and it is a part of His great plan.

"Then, again, war rights wrongs and establishes principles. The Revolution fought to right the wrong of oppression by England and established the principle that a people cannot be taxed unless they have a voice in making the laws. In the civil war the principle of individual freedom was settled and established. The question of State rights was also settled.

"Our war with Spain is a contest for the principle that the strong have no right to oppress the weak. Spain has always held it as an axiom that she must get her gold by force and by work. The principle to be established in this war is that man must work for himself and his neighbor.

"I am not so much impressed by the individual bravery of the soldiers since I have been in Tampa. For I now realize that a man must be a machine to be a good soldier. His watchword must be obedience. His death is more certain if he runs than if he faces the enemy.

"But when we read of such scenes as happened down in Santiago in which Hobson and his men figured it makes one feel stronger morally.

"As for Dewey, the more I think of him the more I wonder. They say that Fanny Crosby has written a song entitled, 'Remember the Maine,' but I do not think that we should keep any spirit of vengeance in our hearts. For the Lord had written, 'Vengeance is mine.' It seems to me that the engel guided that fleet of Dewey's into the harbor and meted out a retribution to the Spaniards. If the story of that battle was recorded in he Bible every infidel in the world would doubt it. There was the element of the miraculous in it. I tell you it makes a man feel strong when he thinks of a power that can accomplish such justice."

Prayer for Army and Navy.

With the special sanction of Bishop Henry C. Potter the following was recited for the first time with the prayers of the morning service in some of the Protestant Episcopal churches in this city yesterday:

O God, who didst lead Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees, and didst safely guide him through all his journeys, we beseech Thee now to be with Thy servants who bear arms for our country. Be their protection in all dangers; their comfort in the way; their support in weariness; their guard in difficulties, and their protection in battle; their staff in slippery places; their harbor in shipwreck; so that Thou being their guide they may fear no danger, but go on their way in perfect peace, leaning upon Thee, their Father and God through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

OUR DUTY TO SPAIN.

Rev. Dr. MacArthur Says We Should Beat Her Terribly as Soon as Possible.

"Our Duty to Our Enemies and Our Soldiers" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur at the Cavalry Baptist Church last night.

"It is absolutely certain," he said, "that a long war is now before us. There is no good prospect of an immediate peace. Spain is weak, but is a brave foe. She knows how to fight, and will do so until the last gasp.

"If we are to secure peace we must fight for it, for Spain is manifesting the courage of despair. It is by no means certain that the fall of Manila or Puerto Rico would bring Spain to terms and lead to a speedy peace. She has utterly mistaken notions about true national honor, and rather than lower her flag she will fight a hopeless war to the very end.

"What, then, is our first duty toward Spain? Beat her terribly and as soon as possible. The cruelest of all wars is that of kind-heartedness. Many Americans, before this war was begun, imagined that we would whip Spain into submission in a few days. They have learned their mistake, and now these same men who clamored for war are showing their ignorance by criticising the Administration harshly.

"Another duty that we owe to Spain is to teach her that hers is not the warfare of civilized nations. Spain belongs to the Middle Ages. Her method of warfare in Cuba and the Philippines has been that of savages. She has converted her colonies into the same manner of warfare. But already the United States has begun to teach the insurgents that these methods will not do. Both Gomez and Aguinaldo have adopted civilized methods in treating captives, all of which is due to having American soldiers as their allies.

"We shall also owe to Spain magnanimous treatment when she shall unconditionally surrender. She will then be poor and weak, while we will be rich and strong. We must also teach her the doctrines of civil and religious liberty, neither of which is known in Spain or her colonies. The Spaniard must be taught that we are living at the portals of the twentieth century, and not in the middle of the sixteenth."

Dr. MacArthur commended the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association and the American Tract and Bible Societies and well-known clergymen who have arranged to go to Tampa and Chickamauga and minister to the soldiers. He said that the soldiers were surrounded by many temptations and that their moral as well as their physical welfare should be looked to. Dr. MacArthur announced that he would try to arrange his affairs so as to go to Tampa during part of July.

CHRISTIAN WORK IN CAMPS.

Gen. Howard Speaks Also on the Reports of Insufficient Food.

Gen. O. O. Howard addressed a large gathering at the Central Presbyterian Church last night, talking of "Christian Work in Camps." He spoke approvingly of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association in several of the camps which he has visited.

Regarding the reports of insufficient food and equipment in the camps, Gen. Howard told of the manner in which many of these reports arose. He said that when any scarcity of food existed it was the fault of the regiment officers in failing to make proper requisitions.

MEMENTOES OF THE MAINE.

Brass Crosses to be Presented to the Families of Those Lost with the Battleship.

Father John Chidwick, formerly Chaplain of the battleship Maine, will present to the families of the martyrs of that ship crosses made from brass gathered from the wreck of the ship.

The crosses are of polished brass. The horizontal beam is an inch in length, the perpendicular one an inch and a half. At the top is a small knob, perforated so that the little emblems can be used as watch charms or hung pendant from a necklace.

The emblems were shipped from this city on Saturday to Father Chidwick, at Norfolk, Va., where the Cincinnati was supposed to lie. Father Chidwick is Chaplain of that cruiser and will arrange for the distribution of the crosses from his headquarters on board that ship to the mourning families.

This idea was conceived by Father Chidwick while he was taking a farewell look at the graves of the martyrs in the Christopher Colon Cemetery in Havana. Standing beside the well-known priest was Capt. Sigsbee. "Captain," said Father Chidwick, "I want to ask a favor of you. I want you to let me have any brass or bronze which the wreckers may bring up, so that I can have a memento made, a lasting one, for the families of the poor fellows who lie here, and whom they did not even have the melancholy satisfaction of giving Christian burial."

"You shall have it, every ounce, Father John," said the commander.

When the wreckers came North they brought with them about seventy-five pounds of brass from the deck of the sunken vessel. In obedience to orders received from Capt. Sigsbee, the brass was sent to Father Chidwick, who was temporarily the guest of the rector of St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn.

While awaiting the arrival of the metal Father Chidwick one evening spoke of his contemplated project in the clubrooms of St. Stephen's Young Men's Association. John J. Wren, one of the members of the club, who is connected with the Manhattan Brass Works, said that the big works could be counted upon to carry out the work without the thought of a monetary consideration. "What form do you wish your little memento of the Maine to take?" asked Wren. "Make it a simple cross, John; a Roman cross." Father Chidwick, who had been promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct, was ordered to the Cincinnati before the crosses could be turned out. He requested John Jullan, a member of the club, to take charge of them, and on Saturday they came from the foundry and were handed over to the custodian. The emblems were sent immediately to Father Chidwick.

THE FRENCH RED CROSS GIFT.

Mr. Barton Hears that August Belmont & Co. Received the $5,000 About Which Inquiry Is Made.

There was considerable surprise yesterday among the officials of the Red Cross in this city when it was learned that inquiry is being made by the Red Cross Society of France, through the French Embassy at Washington, as to whether a contribution of 25,000f., sent nearly two months ago to the organization in America, has been received.

Notice was sent to Miss Clara Barton on April 25 that the French Society would send the amount named as its first contribution, and that a similar amount would be sent to the Spanish Society. The amount was forwarded early in May, but as yet, it is announced, no receipt for it has been received from the American National Red Cross. Stephen E. Barton, Second Vice President of the Red Cross in this country, when seen yesterday, said that he could not state officially or even positively that the amount in question had ever reached its destination.

"I have it from hearsay," he said, "that the money was received here on time by August Belmont & Co., as the American representatives of Rothschild Brothers of Paris, and that Mr. Belmont notified Frederick D. Tappen of the American Red Cross Relief Committee that the money would be turned over to that organization as soon as it was ready to receive it. Mr. Belmont is a member of the Red Cross Relief Committee, but I could not say whether he finally turned the money in question over to Mr. Tappen. I have never heard Miss Barton say that she had received it, but if she did I am quite sure that she gave a receipt for it. On the other hand, the Relief Committee would surely have receipted for the funds if it had received them. The money may still be in the hands of the bankers."

To Further Y. M. C. A. Army Work.

An open mass meeting in the interests of the army work of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the hall of the Harlem Branch of the association, at 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, this evening. Gen. O. O. Howard recently Commander of the Department of the East, will deliver an address. Special patriotic music will be provided.

Red Cross Money Raised in Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., June 19.—A total of $2,000, in sums ranging from 25 cents to $250, has been raised in subscriptions by the Orange Auxiliary of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society.

Meriden Silverware
SPECIAL SALE.
Spoons, Forks, Knives, Etc.,
With fancy pieces to match in The Meriden Company's well known quality of plate.

Lettuce Forks . . . . each	55c	Breakfast or Dessert Knives, Hollow Nickel handle, silver soldered . . . . . per set	3.00
Asparagus Forks	1.30	Dinner Forks or Table Spoons, per set	1.50
Salad Fork and Spoon	1.75	Tea Spoons . . . . per set	75c
Coffee Spoons . . . per set	70c	Oyster Forks . . . . per set	1.00
Dinner Knives, heaviest plate, set	1.60	Soup Ladles . . . . . each	1.30
Breakfast or Dessert Knives, per set	1.50	Ice Cream Knife . . . . each	80c
Dinner Knives, Hollow Nickel handle, silver soldered, per set	3.50	Butter Spreaders . . . . set	1.35

The Meriden Company
Electro Gold and Silver Plate
Madison Square 208 Fifth Avenue

TO BOYCOTT POOL BREWERS.

New Jersey Saloon Men Will Resist Increased Price in Beer.

ORANGE, N. J., June 19.—Resolutions have been adopted by the Liquor Dealers' Association of the Oranges, refusing to pay the extra price of $1 a barrel which has been put on beer by the brewers who are in the pool, on account of the war tax.

A meeting of the State Liquor Dealers' Association is to be held on Wednesday in Orange, to take action on the matter. It is proposed by the saloon keepers to boycott the pool brewers who demand the extra tax in addition to the former price of beer, and to sell only beer brewed by concerns which are not in the pool.

WAR TAX ON THE SHIPPERS.

Western Traffic Officials Trying to Shift the Burden from the Railroads.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Western traffic officials at their meeting in St. Louis last Friday gave serious consideration to a proposition to compel shippers to pay the war revenue tax imposed upon the railroads by Congress. It is reported that everybody present at the meeting was of the opinion that it would be too great a burden for the railroads to carry, and that, therefore, the burden should be placed upon the shoulders of the shippers.

No definite action in the matter was taken, but it was decided to refer it to the legal departments of the various roads and get their opinions. If they decide that it is lawful to shirk the payment of the war revenue tax and make the shipper pay it, the executive officers are expected to meet and take action to that effect.

The question has never been raised by the Eastern roads, probably because they have not thought of it, but if it is so decided by the Western roads, the Eastern lines will probably take similar action.

The understanding of the railroad officials at the St. Louis meeting was that every duplicate bill had to have a stamp attached to it. As it is the custom of the railroads to issue three such bills—in each shipment—one for the shipper, one for the railroad, and one for the consignee—they concluded that each one of these would require a stamp, and they could see no good reason why the railroads should assume such a burden when it might just as well be imposed on their patrons.

Norwegian Steamer Overhauled.

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MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Haiti, June 19.—The collier Alexander, Commander Burwell, from Hampton Roads, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. The only notable incident on her way down was the overhauling of a Norwegian steamer, the name of which had been painted out. The officers of the Alexander suspected that she was a Spaniard, and Commander Burwell sent a Lieutenant to board her. One of the Alexander's boats was capsized in the rough sea and lost, but the men were rumbled into the water by the overturning of the boat were rescued. The papers on the Norwegian were found to be regular, and she was allowed to proceed.

Tribute to the Late Dr. J. B. Gibbs.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the Lebanon Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the board room of the hospital, Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues. President J. Weil occupied the chair. Joseph L. Buddenweiser offered a resolution expressing the board's regret at the untimely death of Dr. John Blair Gibbs, who resigned his position of First Assistant Surgeon at the hospital to go to the front, and was killed during an attack by Spanish guerrillas upon the marine camp at Guantanamo. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and it was decided to send an engrossed copy to Dr. Gibbs's family. President Weil afterward delivered a brief address, in which he eulogized the work and life of Dr. Gibbs.

THE YACHT ALFREDO.

Capt. O'Brien Expects to Sail with It for Florida To-morrow.

The little yacht Alfredo, in command of Capt. "Johnny" O'Brien, which is to be used by the Cuban Government as a dispatch boat, still lay at the foot of Broad Street, East River, yesterday, the centre of much interest.

Capt. O'Brien was aboard her part of the day. He said that he expected to sail for Florida by to-morrow at the latest. It is not known to what point on the Cuban coast the yacht will go when she sails from Florida waters, but as it is expected that she will be used to carry Vice President Capote back to the island, there is an impression that she will go to a point on the north coast, where she will be awaited by a detachment from the command of Gen. Gomez.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets 7:33	Moon sets 8:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 8:22	Gov. Isl'd 8:41	H. Gate 10:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 8:23	Gov. Isl'd 8:39	H. Gate 10:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Buffon, Pernambuco	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	6:00 A. M.
Dominic, Para	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Victoria and Santos	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

Alydos, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Friesland, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Ge

The Wanamaker Store

Good News and Much of It

Low Priced Summer Fabrics

IF bargain news be good news, this story will justify the headline. There is much in that which follows that has never been printed before; —prices given that we think are wholly without precedent, and on goods which, as you know, are not only merely reliable, but desirable, stylish, largely exclusive in pattern and fairly priced before this price-cutting started.

Look at them now:

35c. and 45c. Crispenes, at 18c. a yard.

CRISPENE is a fabric built strictly for business, and its business is to make Summer gowns that will not disappoint. It fears nothing in the nature of hard tests. It laughs at rainstorms and welcomes the wash-tub, being affected by neither except in cleanliness. It is perhaps the coolest fabric made, being as open to air circulation as so much mosquito netting, yet can be made up without linings so opaque and firm is it.

We offer sixty-four distinct patterns, in all colors with white in combinations. These are of course the genuine goods. They have suffered considerably through inferior imitations, but at our price are cheaper than the cheapest imitation, now.

Formerly 35c. and 45c., now 18c. a yard.

Fine Printed Organdies, 16c. a yard.

WE know of no such organdie offering as this in this or any other season. It includes forty-two patterns of this season's design, printed on white grounds. A chief feature of the bargain is the especial choiceness of the patterns,—they are exquisite.

The lowest previous price that we have known on such goods is 25c. a yard. Take these at 16c.

Cotton Dress Stuffs Away Under Prices

WE fully expect that the announcement of this list of goods and prices will make a sensation. It is certainly intended to do so. If there is any force in broken price records it will do so, for here are many instances of the lowest price-notch ever reached on equal qualities. And this in the full tide of the demand! Moreover, and more important, excellent goods, good patterns, wanted styles, colors you like and designs that attract you. What's the use of a low price on a pattern you don't want? These are not of that class.

At 5c. yd., regular selling price 12 1-2c. yd.—30-in. fine corded Lawns, in a dozen floral designs on tinted and white grounds.

At 6 1-4c. yd., regular selling price 12 1-2c. yd.—Fine combed yarn dress Ginghams; large plaids and stripes.

At 8c. yd., regular selling price 20c. yd.—Printed striped Organdie, floral designs on black-and-white grounds.

At 8c. yd., regular selling price 15c. yd.—36-in. printed batiste, in navy blue and black figures on white grounds.

At 9c. yd., regular selling price 15c. yd.—Printed figured Swisses, in navy blue and black grounds with white figures.

At 10c. yd., regular selling price 16c. yd—Fine printed Batiste, in tinted and white grounds, in conventional and floral printing.

At 12 1-2c. yd., regular selling price 25c. yd—Printed Organdies in forty handsome floral designs; the work of the best American printers, on an imported cloth.

At 12 1-2c. yd., regular selling price 18c. yd.—Printed broche striped Lawns, in white grounds, with handsome designs in floral printing.

At 9c. yd., regular selling price 12 1-2c. yd.—Printed Dimities, in small designs on white grounds.

At 25c. yd., regular selling price 35c. yd.—French printed Organdie, in floral designs on white and tinted grounds; 46 different patterns to select from.

At 25c. yd., regular selling price 37 1-2c. yd.—French printed Organdie Carreaux, in high art floral printing on dark colors, tinted and white grounds; 52 different designs.

At 25c. yd., regular selling price 37 1-2c. yd.—French printed Organdie Raye, in 32 different designs of floral printing on navy blue, black-and-white grounds, in selected designs.

At 28c. yd., regular selling price 35c. yd.—French printed Grenadine Carreaux; 25 original designs in conventional figures on colored and white grounds.

At 28c. yd., regular selling price 45c. yd.—French printed Piumetis, in floral designs on white, tinted and dark colored grounds; some 23 patterns to choose from.

At 5c. yd., regular selling price 65c. and 75c. yd.—French printed Pique in a variety of designs in stripes and figures.

Fourth floor.

Lower Prices on Printed Foulards

WE touch another depth on silk prices this morning never before reached in our own experience. What is yours? Answer after you have seen the silks.

Good selection of patterns is the element in these bargains particularly prominent. As in all other cases of fabrics, it is the style that counts more than the price. You will find these what they should be, and what you desire them to be.

At 25c. yd.—Pretty printed all-silk foulards, in desirable patterns; green-and-white, blue-and-white, brown-and-white, heliotrope-and-white, black-and-white, red-and-black, rose-and-black, green-and-black. Values in the lot are 30c. to 40c.

At 35c. yd.—French foulard, 24-inch, Lyons printing; very durable, blue-and-white, brown-and-white, gray-and-black, reseda-and-black, yellow-and-black, blue-and-black, cardinal-and-black, red-and-black. All are good values at 50c.

At 35c. yd.—A collection of rich Japanese silks, 27-in; eleven distinct patterns; all cardinal grounds with black figures; former prices were 40c. to 85c. Now 35c. yd.

Rotunda.

Chances in Brass Bedsteads and Chiffonnieres

THESE bedsteads are of the Alcove class, with low head and foot board, artistic design and excellent finish. In three-foot width only. They sell regularly, as you probably have reason to know, at $32.

We will close out a lot at $22 each. Here are some very cheap chiffonnieres made cheaper. They are low-priced, but they are good ones.

At $5, was $7.25—In oak, bevel mirror top, five drawers.

At $6, was $8.50—In polished oak, fancy shaped French bevel mirror, five large drawers.

At $9, was $11—In oak, French bevel mirror, swell top drawers.

At $10.75, was $13.75—Very handsome polished oak chiffonnier, French bevel mirror, five large drawers.

Air Mattresses, Pillows and Cushions

ONE-THIRD of life in bed—then why not have that bed on which sound and restful sleep is assured? "Perfection," inflated mattresses—we control their sale in New York—are cool, clean, healthful, odorless, luxurious. They are made of stout cotton duck, coated with a pure rubber compound. They are light, always retain their shape, durable, and with reasonable care will give a lifetime service. The mattresses are in four styles, priced thus:

Style 1—Full size, one piece; 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 3 in.; $32.

Style 2—Two parts, divided in centre lengthwise; $35.

Style 3—Three-quarter size, one piece, 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 3 in.; $25.50.

Style 4—Single size; 3 ft. by 6 ft. 3 in.; $22.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TEDDY'S TERRORS AS A TEXT

The Significance of Such a Regiment as an Index to American Social Forces.

EQUALITY MERELY THEORETIC

American Democracy Will Continue Triumphant While Schoolmasters and Preachers Are Dominant Factors in Popular Esteem.

From The London Spectator.

Not the least interesting items in the war news from America have been those relating to the regiments formed by rich and influential young Americans for action in Cuba. Mr. Roosevelt, who has established a considerable reputation in the political world, has thrown up his office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and has gone to the front at the head of a regiment of Western cowboys. One of Gen. Grant's sons, a son of Mr. Blaine, a son of Gen. Alger, Secretary of War, and other young men of high social position or with political influence have also received important commands. As soon as the war broke out, Mr. Bryan, too, found it necessary to demonstrate his patriotism by offering his services to his political opponent, the President, and it was reported that he had been given the command of a Nebraska regiment. There is no suggestion in all this of any dubious influences at work. It is to be presumed that nobody has been appointed who was not qualified, and that every one who applied was moved by a genuine spirit of patriotism. Nevertheless, it is plain that there are social influences at work in America, as there are here, which secure for an applicant a certain superior chance over another applicant. It is clear that the theoretic political equality is greatly modified by the perpetual impact of social forces born out of the conditions of American life. This fact was very obvious in the civil war. In spite of his utter failure in the field, McClellan was retained by Lincoln long after he had ceased to be useful, save to the enemy, while the novi homines, like Grant and Sheridan, had to encounter not a little prejudice and intrigue before they had a free hand. The career was open to the talents of the younger men, but the social position held by the older counted for not a little in his retention of his post. Two enthusiastic opponents of slavery in Massachusetts raised black regiments in the civil war, and earned for themselves affection and fame; but they could scarcely have done it had they not occupied a social position of the highest kind, accepted as such by everybody, and to which no German or Irish naturalized citizen, however excellent or wealthy, could have laid claim. What, then, are the social forces which make for distinction in American life?

What Composes American Distinction.

The question is not so easy to answer as it would be in any European country. Here distinction is apt to be regarded as political distinction, because for centuries the great majority of our distinguished men, even including many men of letters, have been connected with political life. A Macaulay or a Disraeli, who might have been well content with the fame derived from letters, burned to enter the political arena, and the ambition was regarded as natural and just. But Prescott and Motley never dreamed of going to Congress, and nobody ever expected either to do so. Yet it would be quite erroneous to imagine that Prescott and Motley were not held in as great honor and regarded as citizens of as great distinction in American as Macaulay and Disraeli were here. On the whole, to be actively connected with politics in America is to be popular, influential, but not distinguished—at any rate, since the era of Webster and Clay, the last distinguished men of the old school, who were "natural" and stately political leaders in the same sense that Cavour and Guizot and Mr. Gladstone were. The successful Senator, Governor, or political "boss" of a great city may be a pleasant, gentlemanly, well-informed man, or he may not; but he usually does not count as a person of genuine distinction, and the presumption is apt to be against him in that respect. Hereditary distinction is, of course, out of the question except in the very oldest States. In a Western city founded only thirty or forty years ago one's grandfather does not count as a social factor. In the older States this is not quite so true. Three generations of the Adamses held high office and received marked attention, though personally not very popular. Three generations of Bayards sat in the Senate from Delaware. A Quincy is at the present moment Mayor of Boston. But, on the whole, if we look over the lists of both houses of Congress, of the State Legislatures, of leading Municipal Councils, we shall be struck by the absence of historic names or representatives of ancient families. It is evident that, so far as political life is concerned, the old social forces manifested for centuries in Europe have largely ceased to operate in America. What has taken their place? Apparently the man who now succeeds is he who best represents a vast collective force of average humanity, its temporary sentiment, local feeling, direct and obvious interests, and calculating commonsense. The individual, in short, has "withered," and the "world is more and more."

The Dollar as a Social Force.

Superficial observation would lead to the belief that the "almighty dollar" is by far the greatest of social forces in America, and that to it every other force must bow. Nobody can deny that in America, as all over the civilized world, concentrated wealth is now a gigantic and dangerous power. The equipment of whole regiments of volunteers by rich people is certainly a significant fact, as is the power of the trust in politics. On the surface, too, "society" in an American city appears to be dominated by rich people in their own interests. We have all heard of the "four hundred" in New York, and of the lavish expenditure which marks their entertainments. But enormous wealth is only a supreme power in so far as people choose to bow to its influence and to acknowledge it as the controlling element in their lives. Now we doubt, in spite of external manifestations, if there is more worship of the golden calf in America than there is elsewhere. The marriages of American heiresses to European nobles seem to hint at a devotion to Mammon in Europe which is more keen because of the bare acres and empty coffers on this side the Atlantic; while on the American side a certain worship of rank seems to be as clearly suggested. The mass of American people, like the mass of every other people, are comparatively poor, and with little love, as a rule, for the rich class, but with a keen appreciation of some of the fruits of wealth. The desire for material enjoyment and for material conveniences is a democratic tendency, and it is, therefore, marked among American people. Thus it is that the making of money is a great social force in America, but it must be carefully differentiated from that vulgar worship of wealth which is thought to mark the millionaire. Men cannot afford to sit still and "get left," as they put it; consequently, the energy displayed in business and the time devoted to it are out of all proportion to the mere desire for accumulation. Nor can the very rich man in America command such avenues to celebrity as he can in Europe. Every one knows him, remembers when he started as a poor boy; there is no glamour of antiquity about his family. He may have built for himself a splendid villa, but nobody goes to see him, he commands none of the attachments which a man in his position would secure in Europe. On the whole, therefore, we do not think that mere wealth, great as is its power, holds that supreme position in America which is too commonly supposed. A force it is, a very great force, but not the greatest. Is it not a remarkable fact that neither political party dare nominate a rich man for the Presidency? The truth is, that the average quiet, undemonstrative American citizen, who in the last resort really rules, is distrustful of great wealth; and events are likely before long to happen which will make evident that distrust.

The Force of Education.

There is a force in American life whose persistence and whose unquestioned sway does honor to the American people. We refer to the force of education. Mr. Bryce once said with truth that the most respected men in America were college Presidents. Not one Englishman in a thousand knows who is at the head of Oxford or Cambridge; but the great mass of American people not only know who is at the head of Harvard or Columbia, they honor him as they honor no other man save the President of the Republic. When President Eliot of Harvard went over to the Democratic Party it was treated as a National event, and no hall in Boston was large enough to contain the crowds who went to hear him make a campaign speech. The candidature of President Low for the Mayoralty of Greater New York would scarcely have happened elsewhere in the world. When the President of Brown University declared for Mr. Bryan and the silver cause, columns were devoted to the event in the newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The influence of not a few of the leading Harvard professors is being exerted at the present moment on New England against the Spanish-American war, and it is a factor recognized at once and everywhere. As with the university, so with the Common school. It is a great and powerful institution, far greater than in England. In these elements of her life, indeed, America more closely resembles Scotland and the Scandinavian countries than any other part of Europe. If you want to find any genuine aristocracy in New England, in Ohio, in Minnesota, you find it in the collegiate class, in the teachers and officers of the universities and colleges. This is a good omen for the future. Closely joined with this class is the religious class, which wields an immense influence. The accession of Archbishop Ireland to Mr. McKinley two years ago was worth many thousands of votes—and not all of them Catholic votes, either. The utterances of leading preachers, reproduced by the newspapers, are read by millions. To be connected with a church is a sign of social distinction which even politicians value, and which is apt to degenerate into hypocrisy. The church-going practice on the one hand, and the coarse life of the "saloon" on the other, often seem to a stranger to divide America into obviously pious and reprobate classes, for the shadings of English life are not so palpable there. But when it comes to a crisis the spiritual heirs of English Puritanism contrive to win, and thus one finds that Puritanism, stripped of its impossible dogmas, humanized, and—we may add—moralized, is one of the supreme forces of American life, underlying all the "sensual and avaricious" tendencies on which Matthew Arnold spoke so freely to the American people. The schoolmaster and the preacher are, in short, the two factors held in high esteem, and these, when America "finds her soul," will always be found topmost in her social fabric, the real unacknowledged aristocracy of American life. So long as this remains true, the vessel of American democracy may be beaten about by the fierce tempests which must come, but she will not go under.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Resolution Adopted Praising the Bravery of the Non-Combatants on Our Warships.

OBSCURE HEROES BELOW

Risks Run by Men Upon Whose Coolness So Much Depends, but Who Never Share the Fame and Rewards of Victory.

The Central Labor Union came out yesterday as the friend and champion of the non-combatants on board of the warships who incur nearly the same danger as the fighters, but on whose brows the laurels of victory are never placed, and whose names never appear on the lists of heroes of any battle.

Delegate George H. Warner of the Amalgamated Machinists, moved that a resolution be spread on the minutes recognizing and praising the heroism and patriotism of non-combatants serving on the warships in the United States Navy.

"When any one asks who are the heroes in Uncle Sam's Navy," said Delegate Warner, "the answer always is 'the bluejackets and their officers.' But few seem to give any thought to the others on board.

"Lord Beresford said that when he first entered the navy the non-combatants numbered only 7 per cent. of the complement of men. But now that ratio has risen to 57 per cent., owing to changes in the system and the complicated machinery.

"On the British warship Majestic, for instance, there are sixty-seven single and seventy-eight double engines. Lord Beresford appreciates the value and bravery of the men who have to attend to the machinery during the sea fights and who are not participants in the glory of the fight.

"Among these men are coal passers, oilers, water tenders, machinists, blacksmiths, painters, carpenters, coppersmiths, plumbers, different kinds of fitters, and mess attendants.

"When the ship goes into action these men are below and the hatches are battened down, and they hear the roar of the battle raging above them without having the chance of doing anything in the fight itself. The tension on the nerves is intense, but every one has to keep cool and attend to his particular work, for upon the coolness of the machinists and engineers a victory may depend.

"In case a torpedo should strike the warship the doom of these non-combatants is sealed. They are like rats caught in a trap, and must go down with the ship, whereas fighters on the decks have some chance of saving themselves by jumping into the water in time and swimming away before the awful vortex caused by the suction of the sinking ship is formed."

Delegate Hawkesworth of the Machinists said: "There is nothing showy about these non-combatants nor about their work. They run nearly all the risks of the fighters but get no recognition."

The meeting unanimously passed the resolutions amid much applause.

Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union said that a benefit was to be given to that "old black-face comedian John Hart" in the Star Theatre on Saturday night. Hart had never refused to give his services for charitable purposes whenever called upon, and it was only proper that he should have some recognition. All the delegates present promised to attend the benefit entertainment.

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians said that his union had not succeeded in getting engagements to play in any of the public parks this Summer. When a delegation from his union first called on Mayor Van Wyck the contracts for music in the parks in Manhattan Borough had already been given out, but he told the delegation that it could secure a contract for music in Bronx Borough if it applied to Commissioner Clausen. The delegation then called on Mr. Clausen, but could not get anything from him.

Assemblyman John F. Maher, who was formerly delegate from the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, which sprit into two factions, one of which retained him as leader, called yesterday at the Central Labor Union. His faction was denounced some time ago by District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, and was ordered to give up the property of the order in its possession. The faction defiantly refused, and as the Treasurer was with it, it also retained the funds. When Mr. Maher was asked yesterday how his faction was getting along, he replied: "We've got the men and we've got the money, too," and smiled broadly.

GRIEVANCES OF EGG CANDLERS.

East Side Members of the Profession Form a Union and Seek to Better Their Condition.

The members of the East Side Egg Candlers' Union, who have recently organized under the auspices of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are making preparations to move for an advance of wages, reduction of hours of labor, and a general improvement of their condition. They have been holding meetings at 120 Columbia Street, and met there yesterday again.

Egg candling is a distinct and peculiar trade, that of sorting eggs into different grades. This is done by holding up the egg in front of a candle and immediately determining its quality. To become a good egg candler a man must have a quick, good eye, and be very deft with his hands, for he has to handle many hundreds of eggs to earn a day's pay, and he must be careful not to break them. Most of these men work in Fulton and Washington Markets in New York and in Greenpoint Market in Brooklyn.

At the meeting held yesterday Secretary L. Morgenroth said:

"We have to work in dark cellars whose walls are painted black, and even the keyholes of the doors are stuffed up. A candle is placed in an aperture in a partition, and egg after egg has to be held up before the candle. The candler must tell at a glance whether the egg is fancy, choice, good, fair, ordinary, or poor, and each quality goes into a separate basket. Of course when the eggs go to the stores the poor eggs are not marked "poor," but simply "eggs," and many of these go to some of the large cheap dairies down town where they fry them for customers.

"Well, down in those holes the men have to work twelve to sixteen and seventeen hours a day in a stifling and generally ill-smelling atmosphere. The only air that we breathe comes in through the chinks under the doors, and when a few rotten eggs break the place becomes unbearable. Even the Health Board officers hate to come into these holes.

"The darkness and the straining of the eyes in examining are trying, and the bosses now say that after thirty a man's eyes become unfit to examine eggs. That is not true, but they say so to frighten and discourage the men, and thus induce them to accept lower wages."

The men say that formerly they were able to make from $18 to $25 a week, according to the quickness of the candler. That was when there existed a strong English-speaking egg candlers' union; but the arrival of many foreign candlers brought about a keen competition, and now the east siders say they are not able to earn more than from $5 to $6 a week.

They appointed a committee to communicate with the English-speaking Egg Candlers' Union, with a view of uniting the forces of the two unions and demanding an increase of wages and reduction of working hours, but none of the committee knew where the English-speaking union met.

"Big Six" Election Caucuses.

The administration party caucus of Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday at Clarendon Hall to nominate candidates for officers. The choice of candidate for President, it was said, lies between John Maxwell and Charles Maxwell. They are not relatives, although both have the same name. Jerome Healy was said to be the strongest man for candidate for Secretary. The anti-administrationists have held a couple of caucuses, and James Farrell is talked of as choice for candidate for President, with Thomas Skipper for Secretary. The nominations it was said, have to be completed by the Sunday preceding the last Wednesday in July, when the elections take place.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"CAMMEYER" Stamped on a Shoe MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT

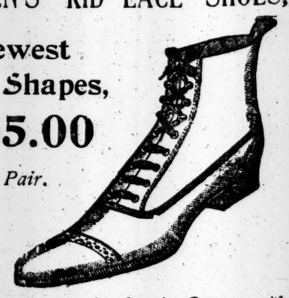
KID SHOES FOR MEN

Is a kind of shoe material that has come to stay. The old idea that leather must be heavy and coarse and stiff for a man, that kid is good enough for women and babies, has quite passed away.

For doctors, lawyers, ministers, merchants—in fact, for the great mass of men who are professional or do their work mostly indoors—the kid shoe is the shoe of all shoes—light, cool, delightfully soft and flexible, it is the nearest possible approach to a glove on the foot.

MEN'S KID LACE SHOES,

Newest Shapes, $5.00 Per Pair.



We also have this shoe in Congress, with broad common sense toe.

The kid is made of the highest grade of imported stock, tanned expressly for men, and is guaranteed to wear.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

TWO DROWNED IN A COLLISION.

The Adirondack Sinks the Schooner Game Cock, and Only Capt. Mason Saved.

The People's Line steamboat Adirondack, when she arrived from Albany yesterday morning, had aboard Capt. William Mason of the schooner Game Cock of Albany, which had been sunk in collision with the steamboat the night before, below Barrytown. The Captain's brother, Ebenezer, and his nephew, James Mason, who made up the little schooner's crew, had been drowned.

Capt. Roe of the Adirondack said that just before midnight, when between Cruger's Island and Turkey Point, the pilot made out the red light of the schooner, which was luffing up. An instant later the red, or port, light, disappeared, but no green, or starboard, light came into view. It was impossible to tell for the moment what the sailing craft was doing. She failed, at all events, to keep her course. According to the Captain, a warning whistle was blown, the engines were reversed, and the wheel was put hard aport, but an instant later the schooner came crashing against the steamboat's port bow. No damage was done to the steamer, but the schooner was smashed in, down to the water line and somewhat below, for she commenced to fill.

Capt. Mason and his brother and nephew got away in a boat, but the wash from the steamboat capsized the skiff, and before a boat could be sent to the rescue two of the men had disappeared. Capt. Mason was picked up by the Adirondack's boat. The Captain was slightly injured about the head. A search was made for the bodies of his companions without avail. Before the Adirondack proceeded she fixed a light on the wreck to warn off other craft.

There was some fright among the Adirondack's passengers at the moment of the impact and some of them rushed out from their rooms, only partly clad, but they were immediately reassured.

Capt. Mason went to the Hudson Street Hospital to have his scalp wounds dressed, and later left by rail for his home in Glasco.

AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN KILLED.

Run Down on the Long Island's Tracks in Brooklyn.

A man was instantly killed at 8 o'clock last night by a Long Island Railroad train back of Evergreen Cemetery, between Central and Evergreen Avenues, Brooklyn.

The train was returning to Long Island City from Manhattan Beach when Dennis Riley, the engineer, saw a man who had been walking beside the track for some distance suddenly reel and fall in front of the engine. It was impossible to stop the train before it reached him. The train was finally backed to the spot where the man was found lying beside the track, dead, with his skull badly crushed. He was about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and mustache, and was neatly dressed, wearing a dark blue serge suit.

The only articles found in the man's pockets were 20 cents in silver and a slip of paper, on which appeared the name "D. C. Bauker, 158 Grand Street." The body was taken to Hamilton's morgue, on Bedford Avenue. Engineer Riley was arrested and locked up in the Hamburg Avenue Police Station.

Mark Twain on the Two Wars.

From The Critic.

The following letter was read at the recent Decoration Day banquet, held at the Hotel Continental, Paris:

Vienna, May 26, 1898.

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your invitation, and I would accept it if I were foot-free. For I should value the privilege of helping you do honor to the men who re-welded our broken Union and consecrated their great work with their lives, and also I should like to be there to do homage to our soldiers and sailors of to-day who are enlisted for another most righteous war, and utter the hope that they may make short and decisive work of it, and leave Cuba free and fed when they face for home again. And finally I should like to be present and see you interweave those two flags which, more than any others, stand for freedom and progress in the earth—flags which represent two kindred nations, each great and strong by itself, competent sureties for the peace of the world when they stand together. Truly yours,

MARK TWAIN.

Theodore Stanton, Esq.

Officers in Alaska Want to Return.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

Twelve capable and experienced officers of the United States Army are off in the wilderness of Alaska on a Government surveying detail, hoping that the powers in Washington will allow them to shift their details and join the army of invasion of Cuba. Some of them have had as many as twenty years of active and honorable service and all of them are filled with an ambition to earn glory and laurels in mortal combat with the Spanish oppressors of the Pearl of the Antilles.

Their formal application to Major Gen. Merriam, formerly commanding the Department of the Columbia, but who succeeded Gen. Shafter in command of the Department of California, for relief from Alaska detail were recently sent to him through Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, in command of the surveying expedition through the Copper River district. All save two of the twelve officers were "turned down," as they will probably express it, when they learn, as they will in the course of ten days or two weeks, that the War Department has decided it to be impracticable to abandon the Alaska surveying expeditions.

ECHOES FROM THE LINKS

Separation of the Open Championship from the Amateur Is a Success.

OAKLAND GOLFERS ARE ACTIVE

Lenox, Stockbridge, and Pittsfield Will Keep the Game Lively in the Berkshire Hills—News from Other Clubs.

Strong evidence of the wisdom in separating the open and amateur championships was given by the great success of the open championship last week at the Myopia Hunt Club near Boston. While the amateur competitors were decidedly in the minority, the few who did compete made up for lack of numbers in excellence of quality, and Herbert Leeds, the well-known yachtsman and Boston club man, carried off the honors of the amateur contingent. The leading professionals played golf of a very high order. The results of the tournament will now form a popular subject of consideration among golf clubs until the approach of the amateur championship in September at the Morris County Golf Club of Morristown, N. J. The expectation that an amateur would win the open championship must again wait for possible realization until another year, for the professionals still maintain their superiority over our amateurs.

The Oakland Golf Club of Bayside, L. I, has arranged an unusually large and interesting list of events for the remainder of the season, the months of July and August being just as well filled as the other months. The chief events, which include an excellent number of team matches, are:

July 4—Oakland vs. Essex County Country Club, at Orange.
July 23—Oakland vs. Rockaway Hunt Club, at Cedarhurst.
July 30—Oakland vs. Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown.
Aug. 6—Oakland vs. Queens County Golf Club, at Glen Cove.
Aug. 13—Bogie competition.
Aug. 20—Putting competition.
Aug. 27—Oakland vs. Dyker Meadow Golf Club, at Bayside.
Sept. 3—Oakland vs. Rockaway Hunt Club, at Bayside.
Sept. 6—Oakland vs. Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich.
Sept. 17—Oakland vs. Queens County Golf Club, at Bayside.
Sept. 24—Oakland vs. Essex County Country Club, at Bayside.
Oct. 1—Oakland vs. Morris County Golf Club, at Bayside.
Oct. 8—Oakland vs. Meadow Brook Hunt Club, at Bayside.
Oct. 15—Duffers' handicap.
Oct. 22—Benedicts vs. Bachelors.
Oct. 29-30—Club Championship, men's.
Nov. 2—Oakland vs. Fairfield County Golf Club, at Bayside.
Nov. 5—Finals Women's Handicap and Club Championship.
Nov. 12—Oakland vs. Meadow Brook Hunt Club, at Meadow Brook.

Golf in the Berkshires.

Lenox, Stockbridge, and Pittsfield will be active centres for golf this Summer in the Berkshire Hills. Both the Lenox and Stockbridge Clubs will give their annual tournaments late in the season. James F. Curtis, the new intercollegiate golf champion, will be the guest for part of the season of his Harvard golf companion, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., and they will be frequent players on both the Lenox and Stockbridge links. Bernard Nicholls will continue as professional at the Lenox Club. John Tucker a brother of Will Tucker, who has been at St. Andrew's for some time, has recently been secured by the Stockbridge Golf Club, and the Pittsfield Club will have as its professional Valentine Flood. One or more professional matches between these three will be among the golf events of the season.

The Misquamicut Golf Club, at Watch Hill, R. I., will open its links for the season early in July. The course has been considerably improved since last year, and the club has been growing in popularity ever since it was started, about two years ago.

A public golf course is to be laid out in Baltimore, the site recently chosen being the north field of Clifton Park. This is another evidence of the growth of golf among the masses, for this Baltimore public course is the result of a strong petition by many lovers of the game in that city to the Park Board. It is expected that the Clifton Park course will be ready for use early in the Fall.

Robert Shiels, who was recently the greenskeeper for the Marine and Field Club links near Bath Beach, has left for the St. Regis Golf Club, in the Adirondacks, where he will be in charge during the Summer.

Ladies' Games at Shinnecock.

Ladies' tournaments at the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, at Southampton, L. I., will continue to be one of the features of the season there, as they always have been in the past. Miss Beatrice Hoyt, the United States champion, will spend her Summer there and be active on the links. Some of the other fair contestants who will take part in the principal tournaments are Mrs. C. E. Miller, Miss N. Henderson, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Miss J. S. Clark, Miss A. Livingston, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Miss E. G. Clark, Miss E. W. Barnes, Miss J. Russell, Mrs. George C. Clark, and Miss S. Livingston.

The Central New York Golf League, which embraces nearly a dozen clubs in the upper part of the State, will hold its second annual tournament for the team championship of the league, June 29 and 30 and July 1, on the links of the Rochester Golf Club.

Only one more contest in the Spring series of handicap events for the men and women of the Wee Burn Golf Club, at Noroton, Conn., remains to be played. The members are awaiting the result of the deciding match among the women with great interest, as the two leaders for the first prize are tied with 15 points each. They are Miss Genevieve Hecker and Miss Julia E. Capen. Miss May Brown comes next with 7 points. In the men's contest Edward Leavitt leads with 15 points, C. P. Seeley is next with 10, and A. S. Pitt third with 5 points.

Since their heavy defeat a few days ago by the Philadelphia women golfers, the women of the Morris County Golf Club have been doing some energetic work on the links to get their team in winning shape for several matches later in the season. When the Morris County women are at their best they are a hard team to beat. Among the good players are Miss Helen Sheiton, the club champion; Mrs. William Shippen, Mrs. H. P. Phipps, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Willis, Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Field, and Miss Hoy.

VICTORIA JUBILEE GOLF CUP.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 19.—The members of the Fairfield County Golf Club were decidedly English yesterday. The American flag, which usually floats on the flagstaff, was not in sight, but the English flag floated there all day in plain sight for miles around. The reason for this was that the second annual competition for the Victoria Jubilee Cup, presented by F. E. Vivian Bond, was taking place. It was a thirty-six-hole medal handicap play. F. W. Sanger was the winner on July 4 last, with 177 strokes. George A. Phelps of Stamford, a member of both the Fairfield and Wee Burn Golf clubs, was to-day's winner, with only 155 strokes. His gross score was also the smallest of the day, being 179. The cup was presented last year by Mr. Bond, one of the conditions of the gift being that it should be played for each July 4, the winner to retain a medal.

Last year the question of raising an English flag besides an American flag, on the birthday of American freedom was so perplexing, that with Mr. Bond's consent, the change of date was made this year. The score to-day was:

	Gross.	Hdp.	Score.
J. M. Mason	182	16	166
E. B. Curtiss	189	16	173
George A. Phelps	179	24	155
W. L. Baldwin	187	28	159
George T. Tyson	225	36	189
D. P. Brinley	254	36	218
W. E. Carhart, Jr.	216	36	180
G. N. Stanton	226	36	190
B. C. Converse	193	36	157
James McCutcheon	209	36	173
Fred Hilliard	197	28	169
F. M. Freeman	215	36	179
L. S. Kerr	187	24	163
F. F. Vanderhoef	200	36	164
George P. Sheldon	214	36	178
A. S. Pitt	193	20	173
Edward Leavitt	184	16	168

The Mare Encore Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 19.—James B. Ferguson has lost by death, at his Kingston stud, near this city, the noted thoroughbred brood mare, Imported Encore, by Cymbal, dam Gratitude, foaled in 1879. She was the dam of Phil Dwyer's Helter Skelter, and other well-known horses.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

SILKS

At prices that haven't been equaled for true cheapness in this country.

5,000 yds. check and stripe Taffeta Silk, value $1.25, at . . . . . 69c.

In a splendid range of light and dark shades.

150 pieces 24-inch Twilled Foulards, including navy and white, value 85c., special . . . . . 48c.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Fifteen-Cent Ball at Chicago Attracts 22,000 Persons—St. Louis and Louisville Break Even.

Results of Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 6, (first game.)
Louisville, 6; St. Louis, 5, (second game.)
Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 1.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	34	17	.666
Boston	33	18	.647
Cleveland	31	19	.620
Baltimore	28	20	.583
Chicago	29	23	.557
Pittsburg	27	24	.529
New York	26	24	.520
Philadelphia	20	27	.426
Brooklyn	20	28	.417
Washington	19	32	.373
St. Louis	19	32	.372
Louisville	16	33	.296

Games To-day.

Boston in Chicago.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
New York in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Reds could do nothing with Griffith to-day, while the locals found Breitenstein rather easy and hit him throughout the game. The crowd was a record breaker. The Chicago players had tipped it off to their friends that they were going to take a parting kick at Cincinnati, and advised them all to turn out. Jim Hart kept tab on the arrivals, and later gave out these figures as official: 22,484. This is a record breaker in the history of the Chicago club. The nearest approach to it was the attendance at the July 4 game in 1895. The great crowd almost overshadowed the game, besides hemming it in. The score:

Chicago ..... 1 1 0 0 3 0 2 3 .—10
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 1. Base hits—Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Chicago, Griffith and Donahue; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Vaughn.

St. Louis, 7; Louisville, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—The Colonels and the Browns broke even to-day in two of the hardest-fought games of the season. Neither of the games was won until the last man was out. Dowling pitched a superb game for the visitors. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Louisville ..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—6
St. Louis ..... 0 0 1 0 4 0 1 0 1—7

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Louisville, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Louisville, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Louisville, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Taylor and Clements; Louisville, Magee and Powers. Attendance, 14,000.

SECOND GAME.

Louisville ..... 1 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—6
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 1—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 2. Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Louisville, 3. Batteries—St. Louis, Hughey and Gilpatrick (p) and Clements; Louisville, Dowling and Snyder.

Cleveland, 4; Pittsburg, 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19.—The authorities of Collinwood village stopped the Cleveland-Pittsburg game at Beach Park this afternoon, but not until after the home team had won a victory. In the eighth inning, with the bases full, Gardner hit the batter and forced in the winning run for the home team. At the end of that inning the Marshal of Collinwood appeared on the grounds with warrants sworn out by the Rev. George R. Barry, a village clergyman, and placed all the Cleveland players under arrest. They were taken before Magistrate Elton, in the village, who released them on $50 bail each for a hearing next Saturday afternoon. The Pittsburg players were not interfered with. Score:

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 —4
Pittsburg ..... 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 —3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Promise of Good Sport and a Large Attendance for the Sheepshead Bay Meeting.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

Trotting Meeting at Plainfield, N. J., This Week, and the Entry List for Events Well Filled—Weights for Coney Island Handicap.

If the opening day may be taken as a criterion, then the present meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club will be a red-letter one in its history, for it is doubtful if a larger crowd ever visited the pleasant, homelike track on the shores of Sheepshead Bay. The attractions for the five days of racing during the week are not rich, except in the Great Trial Stakes on Saturday, when an incentive of $20,000 is held out to the best two-year-olds of the year. In all but one of the big stakes in which he has been a starter Jean Beraud, now owned by Sydney Paget, has captured the greater share of the stake money, and he is now looked upon as the champion of the year. There are some, however, who profess to believe that he cannot give the unbeaten filly May Hempstead such a decisive beating as he has the other two-year-olds he has met, but, while it is true there has yet been no actual test, it is at the same time pointed out that Beraud has beaten really high-class two-year-olds, while the filly, who raced early in the year, has beaten horses none of which has developed since as anything above the ordinary. In any event, the question of superiority will probably be decided in the Great Trial, for May Hempstead, who fell ill in the Spring, has recovered, and as she is fit to race now and is eligible to the Great Trial it is likely that she will be a starter. Beraud surely will be a starter unless some accident prevents it, and in all likelihood so too will Kingdon, Miller. Dr. Eichberg, and Glenheim. There does not seem to be one among the lot high class enough to push the son of His Highness very hard, even though he will be weighted heavily. The stake programme for the week at Sheepshead Bay is as follows:

TO-DAY.—The Daisy Stakes of $750, for two-year-olds; thirty-six eligible; five furlongs on the turf. Grass Inaugural of $250, for three-year-olds and upward; seventeen eligible; three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

TUESDAY.—The Foam Stakes of $1,500, for two-year-olds; sixty-six eligible; five furlongs. Coney Island Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; thirty-four eligible; three-quarters of a mile.

WEDNESDAY.—The Zephyr Stakes of $1,000, for two-year-olds; forty-nine eligible; Futurity course. Bay Hurdle Handicap of $750, for four-year-olds and upward; twenty-five eligible; two miles over eight hurdles.

THURSDAY.—The Rosebud Stakes of $750, for fillies two years old; eighty-four eligible; four and a half furlongs. The Swift Stakes of $1,000, for three-year-olds; twenty-nine eligible; seven furlongs.

SATURDAY.—The Great Trial Stakes of $20,000 for two-year-olds; forty-five eligible; Futurity course. Sheepshead Bay Handicap of $1,500, for three-year-olds and upward; thirty-four eligible; one mile.

***

To-day's card is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Cleophus 121	Nana H	111
Mainstay 116	Swiftmas	110
Peat 116	First Fruit	107
Lambent 116	Lady Marian	105
Billall 113	Game Boy	102
Setfast 111		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. One mile.

Estaca 117	Leedsville 108
Belmar 115	Bin 108
Damien 115	Bastion 105
Ben Ronald 110	Nuto 103
Imperator 108	Woodfaun 101
Bannock 108	Handball 93

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes of $750, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs on the turf.

Larva 118	Ed Austin 118
Kingdon 123	Queen's Badge 115
Armament 118	High Born 115

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and an eighth.

Lehman 120	Hanwell 103
Sly Fox 123	Defender 98
Poetess 113	Bon Ino 96
Howard Mann 105	Jefferson 90
Ben Eder 110	Ortoland 88

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Futurity Course.

Tulane 110	Jack Point 102
Rusher 107	Francis Booker 99

SIXTH RACE.—The Grass Inaugural of $750, for three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile on the turf.

Cleophus 145	Van Antwerp 120
Sly Fox 140	Isidor 120
Kinnikinnic 120	

***

Secretary W. F. Williams and President William A. Coddington of the Plainfield Driving Club have succeeded in getting together a big entry list for the two days meeting of the club at Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday and Thursday. The entries to the various events are as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—2:25 Class, Trotting; Purse, $150—Woven Wind, b. s., by Sphinx-Vision, by Stranger, Woodbrook Farm, Plainfield, N. J. Kenelro, ro. g., by St. Croix-Alice Dunn, by Farnham Horse, A. C. Vail, Plainfield, N. J. Myrtle Twig, b. m., by Myrtleton-Vado, by Cyclops, A. J. Brantingham, South Plainfield, N. J. Isabella Walter, ch. m., by Sir Walter-Nutwood Girl, by Nutwood, A. B. Appelby, Spottswood, N. J. Majella, b. m., by Counsellor-Alcalde T., untraced, E. Sweet, Perth Amboy, N. J.

2:35 Class, Pacing; Purse, $150—Bolette, ch. m., by Palatka-Lucille's Baby, (2:20½,) by Princeps, N. B. Smalley, Plainfield, N. J. Ned Davis, b. g., by King Champion by Seneca Chief, W. M. Skinner, Spottswood, N. J. Annie Wilkes, b. m., pedigree unknown, John F. Maloney, East Orange, N. J.; Lizzie E., ch. m., by Cypress, dam unknown, Jacob Reuter, Elizabeth, N. J. Prince S., br. h., pedigree unknown, Isaac D. Norton, New Brunswick, N. J. Mary Ann, gr. m., by Gen. Wilkes by Red Wilkes, W. H. Emery, Morristown, N. J. Jerome, b. b., pedigree unknown, Mount's Hotel Stables, Flemington, N. J. John L., b. m., by Enquire, pedigree unknown, William Wilkins & Son, Singac, N. J.

Special to Wagon, Owners to Drive; Prize, Silver Cup and Purse, $90—Foxie, br. g., pedigree unknown, William A. Coddington, Plainfield, N. J. Belle, b. m., by Son of Nutwood, William A. Coddington, Plainfield, N. J. Lady Harrison, ro. m., R. A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N. J. Ned Norton, blk. g., by Harry G. by Grey Norwood, N. B. Smalley, Plainfield, N. J. Roxie French, br. m., by George F. by Bay Lambert, John B. Osborn, Oak Tree, N. J. Belle Hayes, b. m., by Judge Hayes-Flora, I. F. Randolph, Elizabeth, N. J.

2:17 CLASS, TROTTING.

THURSDAY.—2:17 Class trotting; open to 2:20 Class Pacing; Purse, $150.—Highland Boy, ch. g., by Remsen-Maud Drew, by Garibaldi, J. W. Arkell, Westfield, N. J. Arpansa, ch. m., by Pancoast-Arabella, by Aristos, Plain View Farm, Plainfield, N. J. Theresa B., ch. m., by Allie Wilkes by Atlantic, David Tuers, Montclair, N. J. Charles James, b. g., by Legrand-Hannah Price, by Alburtus, Albright & Hully, Newark, N. J. Banquet, ch. m., by Hidalgo, dam unknown, Mount's Hotel Stables, Flemington, N. J. R. (Joslyn,) br. g., by Elector-Topsey, Alexander Smith, Jersey City, N. J.

2:30 Class, Trotting and Pacing, Purse, $150.—Linola, br. m., by Bayonne Prince-Sciola, (2:23¾,) Woodbrook Farm, Plainfield, N. J. Balette, ch. m., by Palatka-Lucille's Baby, (2:20½,) by Princeps, N. B. Smalley, Plainfield, N. J. Albert L., b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes-Red Vein, by Redfield, M. H. Brandon, Plainfield, N. J. Charles S., blk. g., pedigree unknown, C. A. Hendrickson, Lakewood, N. J. Annie Walker, b. m., pedigree unknown, John F. Maloney, East Orange, N. J. Mary A., gr. m., by Gen. Wilkes by Red Wilkes, W. H. Emery, Morristown, N. J. Doctor Palmer, br. g., by Brother G.-Lady Griswold, E. Sweet, Perth Amboy, N. J.

2:40 Class, Trotting, Purse, $150.—Sunday, ch. g., by Del Mar-Myrtle, D. L. Darby, Plainfield, N. J. Bismarck, ch. g., pedigree unknown, P. A. Nelson, Basking Ridge, N. J. Doctor Palmer, br. g., by Brother G.-Lady Griswold, E. Sweet, Perth Amboy, N. J. Ajax, br. g., by Alcanfancy-Mountain Girl, A. J. Wright, Hightstown, N. J. Ben W., b. g., by Dominion Wilkes-by McCready, Mount's Hotel Stables, Flemington, N. J. Roletta, blk. m., by Barcelona-Nelly S., by Superb, J. L. Opdycke, Flemington, N. J. Jamie, b. g., by Jerome Eddy, pedigree unknown, Liddle & Preiffer, Perth Amboy, N. J. Frank B., b. g., pedigree unknown, W. C. Ely, Holmdel, N. J.

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The bay horse Leonatus, the property of Messrs. Clay & Woodford, died at the Runnymede Stud Paris Ky., Thursday, June 9, from a severe case of colic. Leonatus, a well-known sire, was foaled in 1880, and was bred by J. Henry Miller of Lexington, Ky. He was by Longfellow, dam Semper Felix, by imp. Phaeton; second dam Crucifix, by Lexington; third dam Lightsome, by imp. Glencoe. As a racehorse Leonatus made an excellent record, especially in his three-year-old form, when he started in ten races, all of which he won, defeating the best three-year-olds of his year. His victories included the Kentucky Derby, Blue Ribbon Stakes, Tobacco Stakes, Woodburn Stakes, Hindoo Stakes, Ripple Stakes, Dearborn Stakes, Green Stakes, and Illinois Derby. As a sire Leonatus met with a fair degree of success, getting many useful horses, the best known of which are Tillo, Leonawell, Lake Breeze, Dore, Ed Leonard, Ja Ja, Etruria, Free Advice, Libertine, Leo Lake, Berclair, Pink Coat, Personne, Incitatus, Evanatus, and Leo Planter.

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Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Coney Island Handicap to be run to-morrow at Sheepshead Bay, at three-quarters of a mile: Ornament, 135 pounds; First Mate, 133; Octagon, 130; Typhoon II., 128; Ogden, 126; Lehman, Ben Holladay, and Semper Ego, 123 each; Sir Walter and Don de Oro, 122 each; Havoc, 120; Dr. Catlett and the Huguenot, 118 each; Merry Prince, 117; Tragedian and Isidor, 116 each; Maceo, George Keene, and White Frost, 115 each; Firearm and Loki, 114 each; Poetess, 112; Buela (Lou Bramble) and Fleur de Lis, 110 each; Connoisseur and Dr. Black, 108 each; St. Bartholomew and Excalibur, 106 each; Handball, 106; Caldron, 105; Zanone, 104; Box and Tremaigo, 103 each; Reprisal, 100; Sensational and Van Antwerpt, 97 each, Tanis, 87.

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The June meeting of the Somerset Driving Club will be held on the Somerville Fair Grounds, Brunswick, N. J., on June 29 and 30. The programme for Wednesday, June 29, is: 2:25 class, trotting, purse $150; 2:35 class, pacing, purse $150; special race. The programme for Thursday is: 2:17 class, trotting, open to 2:20 class pacing, purse $150; 2:30 class, trotting and pacing, purse $150; 2:40 class, trotting, purse $150.

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The war, for one thing, has resulted in the abandonment by the Orange Riding and Driving Club of its tally-ho and coaching trips, and the club's coach, the Falcon, has been sold. The recent organization of a rough-riding class among the members of the club and the popularity given to rough riding by the war is said to be responsible for the abandonment of the coaching trips.

***

Few realize how many horses are required in the United States Army. Each battery of artillery requires about 100 horses, infantry regiments about 20 each, and cavalry regiments about 1,200 to 1,300. One hundred horses are required for Gen. Miles's headquarters alone. Each field officer is entitled to two horses.

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At the annual meeting of the Canadian Jockey Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. Hendrie; Vice Presidents—J. r. Dawes and R. Davies; Committee—J. H. Wardlow, A. Smith, G. M. Hendrie, G. W. Beardmore, A. Beck, W. Hendrie, Jr., S. Parker, and G. R. Hooper.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

New Jersey A. C.'s Team A Leads, Manhattan Second, and Staten Island and New Jersey's A. C.'s Team B Tied for Third Place.

The race for the cricket championship hereabouts is assuming an interesting stage, and the contest is more open than it has been in years. The New Jersey Athletic Club Team A is now in the lead, with Manhattan second and Staten Island and New Jersey Athletic Club Team B tied for third place. The contest for the individual batting prize also promises to be close. R. E. Bonner of Staten Island has now a big lead, but M. R. Cobb is following him closely, and J. F. Curran and G. A. Gittens are both decidedly in the race. The records to date are as follows:

	Played.	W'n.	L't.	D'n.	P. C.
New Jersey A. C. A	4	2	0	2	1.000
Manhattan	3	2	1	0	.666
New Jersey A. C. B	3	1	1	1	.500
Staten Island	3	1	1	1	.500
Roseville	1	0	1	0	.000
New York	2	0	2	0	.000

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Most in In's.	Run.	Av'ge.
R. E. Bonner, Staten Island	3	2	*78	110	110.00
M. R. Cobb, New Jersey A	3	1	*91	143	71.50
J. F. Curran, New Jersey B	4	2	*69	98	49.00
G. A. Gittens, New Jersey B	3	1	*68	97	48.50
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	3	0	42	62	20.66
N. S. Pattmore, New York	2	1	*19	19	19.00
J. E. Backus, Roseville	1	0	19	19	19.00
F. W. Stiles, New Jersey A	3	1	16	37	18.50
J. Rose, Manhattan	3	0	22	54	18.00
C. P. Hunttich, New Jersey A	3	0	23	51	17.00
W. F. Lewis, New Jersey A	2	1	*10	17	17.00
H. E. Jackson, Staten Island	3	0	27	48	16.00
F. J. Prendergast, Manhattan	3	0	31	46	15.33
H. C. Wright, New Jersey B	3	0	25	42	14.00
H. E. Green, Staten Island	3	1	18	28	14.00
A. Smedley, Manhattan	3	0	22	39	13.00
F. F. Kelly, New Jersey A	3	0	20	39	13.00
A. V. Clarke, New Jersey B	3	0	32	38	12.66
C. H. Clarke, New Jersey B	2	0	25	25	12.50
J. Bingham, Staten Island	1	0	12	12	12.00
A. J. Gray, Manhattan	3	0	31	35	11.66
W. S. R. Ogilby, Staten Island	3	0	20	34	11.33
C. H. Hill, Manhattan	1	0	*9	20	10.00
E. J. Darvill, New Jersey B	1	0	10	10	10.00

*Signifies not out.

JELLICO COAL MINES SOLD.

Kentucky and Tennessee Properties Transferred to an English Syndicate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 19.—All the coal mines in the Jellico district will soon be transferred to an English syndicate. At a meeting between those interested in the property and representatives of British capital in Knoxville, Tenn., Friday, the deal was practically consummated, and all that remains now to be done is to receive the money and transfer the deeds.

E. T. Halsey, Hywel Davis, and Powhattan Wolbridge, who represented the Louisville interests at the meeting, returned today and are well satisfied with the prospects. The English syndicate secured an option of ninety days on all the mines, all the papers being signed by them to that end, while the owners are instructed that all deeds be executed preparatory to the transfer as soon as the money is paid, which is to be done within the specified ninety days.

This will close one of the largest coal deals ever consummated in this country, and will bring millions of dollars into Louisville and other parts of Kentucky. The deal was negotiated by Messrs. McCrosky, Morton, and Jerome, who represent the millions of English capital, and who will return to London, where the necessary arrangements will be made to take charge of the mining property.

The total acreage of the Jellico coal district is about 33,000. The mines all lie in Whitley County, Ky., and Campbell County, Tenn. They cover about 121 square miles, with the exception of a few acres owned by Williamburg people.

August Sulter, Cleveland, Assigns.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—August Sulter, commission merchant, dealing in butter and eggs, made an assignment Saturday evening. The assets and liabilities are placed at $75,000.

THE Keeley Cure
LIQUOR, MORPHINE, TOBACCO USING
PRODUCE A DISEASED CONDITION OF THE BRAIN, WHICH IS EASILY CURED WITHOUT SICKNESS AT THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, 565 HIGH ST. NEWARK, N.J. CALL OR WRITE

THE HARLEM RIVER OARSMEN.

Wyanoke Club's Annual Outing—Many Barge Parties Caught in the Rain and Drenched.

The threatening weather of yesterday did not keep Harlem River oarsmen from enjoying their favorite sport, and up to 4 o'clock, when the shower came, there were many shells, gigs, and barges on the water. Several barge parties which went to College Point were caught in the storm and got a good drenching coming across Long Island Sound. Even after the shower had cleared away, a number of crews went out for a spin, so that, considering the weather, it was a very lively day on the river.

The members of the Wyanoke Boat Club turned out in full force, the occasion being the club's annual outing. The tugboat Van Cott was chartered, and she left the boathouse about 9 o'clock with a hundred or more members and friends aboard, bound for Witzel's Point, on Long Island Sound, where athletic games were held and a good shore dinner enjoyed.

The four-oared gig event of the Long Island amateur regatta to be held at North Beach over the new mile straightaway course July 9 promises to be a very lively one, judging from the number of Harlem River crews now in training for it. At present there are no less than five crews training, all of which were on the water yesterday.

Capt. Binzen of the Metropolitan Boat Club had his four out twice yesterday. The crew is boated as follows: C. M. Haines, bow; J. Conlin, No. 2; H. Reddy, No. 3; Capt. Binzen, stroke, and W. E. Spalding, coxswain. This crew has had considerable experience and rowed together last season, and although they were not successful in winning, made an excellent showing.

The Wyanoke Boat Club has a good junior four in training as well as the Nonpareil Rowing Club, and the Nassaus are endeavoring to get a four together. The final heat for the March single shell, open only to members of the Nassau Boat Club, was rowed on Saturday afternoon over the regular Harlem River mile course. There were only three entries, Blunt, Powers, and Davis, and although the water was very rough, the men made good time over the course. Blunt took the lead at the start and had a lively race with Powers, beating him by about a boat's length.

Capt. Vilmar of the Nassaus is endeavoring to get an eight-oared barge crew together, but the younger members of the club do not seem to be anxious, for the reason that if they win they will only capture a club trophy and lose their junior ship in the bargain. However, the following members have volunteered to row: S. Y. Carr, C. F. Muller, Dr. J. M. Davis, O. D. Thees, John Rogge, Olin J. Stephens, M. Stolting, and Capt. Fred Vilmar. The Metropolitan and Wyanoke Clubs will enter crews in the event.

The Crescent Boat Club was well represented on the water yesterday, and a number of members made a trip up the river to the cottage at Inwood which the club has hired for the season. The club will hold a dance on the evening of July 2 at its boathouse, and will keep open house at the cottage July 3 and 4.

The Lone Stars manned their eight-oared barge early in the day and took a large party to College Point.

Among the Nassau Club boats seen on the river was the four-oared gig, manned by W. R. Cox, bow; H. Cleaver, No. 2; De La Vergne, No. 3; L. Mackey, stroke, and A. L. Fraser, coxswain. O. D. and J. D. Thees, also of the Nassaus, took an eight-mile spin in a double-gig.

The Harlem Rowing Club's senior double, Aman and Mahr, who are training for the Philadelphia regatta, July 4, attracted much attention on the river by their stroke, which is very fast with a quick recovery. The men are in excellent form. The same may be said of the Harlems' intermediate double, Dolan and Kemp, who are also training for the Philadelphia regatta.

The Crescent Boat Club has had its four-oared shell overhauled, and if the proper crew can be got together will make a junior four-oared crew entry in the Middle States regatta, to be rowed on the Harem River Labor Day.

The score for the Harlem Rowing Club has been completed, and the work of building the new boathouse upon it will begin this week.

THE CREWS AT NEW LONDON.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 19.—To-day has been uneventful at "Broadview," Yale's quarters There was no work to do, and the men whiled away the time in quiet diversions.

The Harvard launch Frank Thompson, with some of the Harvard men aboard, came down to the Yale dock about 5:30 o'clock this afternoon to invite the Yale men to make a call at Red Top. Capt. Payne Whitney was aboard the yacht Eleanor, but the other members of the crew remaining in quarters accepted the invitation, and the visit was the chief thing to break the monotony at both quarters. The Harvard crew spent a part of the afternoon sailing in their launch. They also found some diversion in music, and made use of the piano that had been placed in the cottage.

The condition of the Harvard freshmen who had been suffering with sore throats has improved considerably, and it is thought they will be up to the mark within the next twenty-four hours.

At Harrison's Landing, the quarters of the Cornell crews, there was a ravenous lot of men to-day, as the salt air had proved a great tonic to the men and had greatly increased their appetites.

Coach Courtney is very well satisfied with the physical condition of the crews, but has been somewhat disappointed at his inability up to the present to have them row over the entire course. The lack of a launch and the condition of the water has interfered, but he hopes that to-morrow he can send his crew over the course. The speed work has been done by the Cornell crew since coming here, their exercise being simply to keep them in form. The launch Venture has been secured by Mr. Courtney for to-morrow.

The managers of the Harvard, Yale, and Cornell crews met in New London last night and arranged the various details of the race. The session was a protracted one. Manager White of the Cornells was obliged to walk to quarters, as he had no launch, and did not reach there until 3 o'clock this morning.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.86½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.10
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	22.75
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	10.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05½
Lard, prime	6.05
Butter, Western, creamery	.17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.25

CHICAGO, June 18.—Flour dull; Winter patents, $4.80@$4.90; straights, $4.50@$4.60; clears, $4.40@$4.50; Spring specials, $5.25@$5.50; Minnesota hard patents, $4.75@$5.05; No. 2 Spring wheat, 74@76c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@80c; No. 2 red, 82@84c; No. 2 corn, 32½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¾c; No. 2 oats, 25c; No. 2 white, 28@29c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 30@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12½; prime timothy seed, $2.65; mess pork, per bbl, $9.55@$9.60; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.77½; short rib sides, (loose,) $5.30@$5.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$6; sugars, cutloaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	78¾	80¼	78	79⅞
September	73	73 9-16	72 3-16	73⅜
December	73¼	75 15-16	72¾	73¾
Corn—				
July	36⅝	36¾	36⅜	36⅜
September	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
December	38	38¼	38	38¼
Oats—				
July	..	..	..	29

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	74½	74⅝	72	72¼
September	68½	68⅞	67	67
December	69⅛	69⅛	67 15-16	68
Corn—				
July	32⅛	32 9-16	32⅛	32¼
September	33	33⅜	33	33½
December	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅝
Oats—				
July	24 3-16	24 3-16	23 13-16	23⅞
September	20⅞	21 3-16	20⅞	21
December	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	..

Wheat.

Developments of an irregular nature were noted in the wheat market, with the net result decidedly favorable to bear interests. At the outset values were weakened considerably by heaviness in Liverpool and foreign selling of December, which at one time broke that delivery to a point within ⅛c of the September. Later, however, it widened out somewhat. The July delivery at Liverpool showed a net decline of 5d, and spot wheat there closed 3@4d lower than Friday. This sharp decline in futures was attributed to heavy unloading. July here at the start suffered most from selling pressure, losing 3c, against an early decline of ¼c in the September. From this depression there was subsequently a very good reaction on covering by local traders whose operations on the short side had been rather extensive all the week. The regular closing, therefore, was quite firm, but curb operations disclosed another weak spot following sensational Paris cables denoting a decline of 70 points to 1f on wheat and from 2.15f to 2.50f on flour. Antwerp was also very weak, closing ¼@1f lower. The selling pressure inspired by these demoralized cable advices quickly destroyed whatever improvement had been made in local prices and gave to the entire curb dealings a weak and heavy undertone. The final quotation on No. 2 red was 86½c, free on board, afloat, and 82c, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern New York, 89c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 18.—4c lower; No. 2 Northern, 86c; July, 87c; rye, 2c lower; No. 1, 43c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18.—June, 83c; July, 83c; September, 67¼c; December, 65¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 85¾c; No. 1 Northern, 83¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., June 18.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 85c; July, 85c; September, 70⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 82½c; July, 82¼c; September, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 78c; No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 1, 85c.

Corn.

No. 2, 38c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 closed 30c; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c; track, mixed, 30@31¼c; track, white, 31½@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50@50¼c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 35½@36c nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

COTTON.

The brief session of two hours was scarcely sufficient for the liquidation of the amount of cotton that appeared to be for sale. The first call developed the fact that buying orders were scarce and that the news realm furnished but few supporting features. Advices from the cotton belt were generally of a bearish purport, whether from public or private sources. The English cotton market news was anything but satisfactory. Liverpool advices were especially disappointing; they showed a loss of 1-32d in spot prices and sales of but 5,000 bales to consumers, this figure being the smallest of recent slow times, with the future market finally easy at a loss of 1½@2-64d. The bears had courage, and, notwithstanding the fact that prices are low by comparison with average quotations for this time of the year, there was considerable confidence in the selling for short account. Bulls who have been making a hard fight for some time past in a number of cases lost heart; orders from the South and from Europe went to the selling side of the account. Under these conditions the market opened easy at a decline of 1@3 points, and further declined 2@4 points. The decline was sustained chiefly by the new crop positions. The market closed barely steady at a net loss of 5@7 points, with total sales of 53,700 bales. Spot cotton ruled weak and closed dull at 1-16c decline; middling uplands, 6¼c; middling gulf, 6¾c. Sales were 5,820 bales for export, direct shipment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	.6.40	6.40	6.38	6.37@6.38
July	.6.40	6.41	6.37	6.37@6.38
August	.6.43	6.44	6.40	6.40@6.41
September	.6.26	6.26	6.21	6.20@6.21
October	.6.24	6.24	6.20	6.19@6.20
November	.6.22	6.22	6.18	6.17@6.18
December	.6.24	6.24	6.20	6.19@6.20
January	.6.28	6.28	6.23	6.23@6.24
February	.6.28	6.28	6.28	6.26@6.27
March	.6.34	6.34	6.30	6.30@6.31
April	.6.35	6.35	6.35	6.33@6.34

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Middling uplands, 3 17-32d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged; closed easy, net 1-64@2-64d decline on near, 2-64d decline on distant months. December-January, 326b; January-February, 326b; February-March, 326½b; March-April, 327@328; June, 329b; June-July, 329b; July-August, 329½b; August-September, 329½b; September-October, 328½b; October-November, 327b; November-December, 326b.

COFFEE.

For a Saturday session there was a fairly active market for Brazilian coffee futures, chiefly owing to the fact that local bears were disposed to cover on anything like bullish indications, and they found something of this sort in the improved character of the Rio cables and the smaller receipts at Rio and Santos. On the other hand, buying for investment or speculative account was rather discouraged by the smallness of warehouse deliveries in the United States and by the apathy of spot coffee buyers. On the first call there were sales of 3,000 bags, consisting of March at 5.95 and May at 6.05. Total sales reached 5,500 bags, with the market finally steady at unchanged prices to a net advance of 5 points. Spot Brazilian coffee ruled inactive and weak and closed dull and nominal at ⅛c decline; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6¼c, and jobbing parcels 6¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
July	.5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
September	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
December	..	..	..	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	.5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
April	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
May	.6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 7$200. Stock, 328,900 bags. Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Sales, 4,000 bags. Havre ½f lower. Sales, 3,000 bags. January 36.75; February, 36.75, March, 37.00; April, 37.00; May, 37.25; June, 35.75; July, 35.75; August, 35.75; September, 36.00; October, 36.00; November, 36.25; December, 36.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$650. Stock, 231,000 bags.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows:

Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs', 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c.

East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Spring patents, $4.90@$5.30; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $4@$4.35; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.75@$4; no grade, $1.90@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—$3.20@$3.70. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@82½c; coarse, 72@73c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, spot, 70c; Spring bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $25@$26; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 18.—Flour—First patents, $4.90@$4.80; second patents, $4.45@$4.55; first clears, $3.85@$4.05; second clears, $3.30@$3.50.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $10.25@10.75; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $12@$13.75. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12@$12.50; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $17.50@$18. BEEF HAMS—$22.50 @ $23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¾@7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5¼@5¾c; 14 lb, 5½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7½c; Western S. P., 7c. TALLOW—City, 3¼@3¾c. LARD—$6.05; city lard, $5.50@$5.60. Refined—South American, $7; Continent, $6.35; Brazil kegs, $8. Compound—City, 4⅞c; Western, 5@5¼c. STEARINE—5½c. nominal; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 68s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 53s. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 29s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 31s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 30s. Cheese steady; American finest white and colored, 34s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

SUGAR.

4 5-16c for 96-test, centrifugal; 3⅝c for 89-test, muscovado, and 3½c for 80-test molasses sugar.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16½@17c; prime Summer yellow, 26c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 28@29c

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THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

With this month will close the fiscal year. The latest report of the Bureau of Statistics gives the figures of international commerce for the eleven months ending with May. They are very impressive. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that they are amazing.

During these eleven months the United States have literally sold abroad more than twice as much in value as they have bought abroad. The figures are:

Exports	$1,135,485,618
Imports	563,596,581
Excess of exports	$571,889,037

In the corresponding eleven months of 1897 the excess of exports was $298,253,131, or but little more than one-half. This striking increase was secured by an increase in exports of $158,000,000 and a decrease in imports of $116,000,000. Nor is this great advance in the excess of exports secured by a falling off in total trade. On the contrary, the total is greater than last year and greater than in any previous year in the history of the country, save 1892, when, however, the exports were more than $100,000,000 smaller. To give a clearer idea of the changes of the last nine years we give below the total exports and imports for each year, estimating the month of June this year at the average of the previous eleven months:

	Exports.	Imports.
1890	$857,829,000	$789,310,000
1891	884,401,000	844,916,000
1892	1,030,278,000	827,402,000
1893	847,665,000	866,401,000
1894	892,141,000	654,995,000
1895	807,538,000	731,970,000
1896	882,097,000	779,725,000
1897	1,050,994,000	764,730,000
1898	1,238,000,000	614,827,000

It is to be noted also that the movement of gold coin and bullion into the United States during the present fiscal year shows the same relative increase. The net imports for the eleven months of 1897 were $48,272,146, while those for 1898 were $97,040,563. When we remember that during the eight years from 1889 to 1896, inclusive, we exported more gold each year than we imported, and that the total net exports in that period were over $323,000,000, we can see the significance of the figures of this year, when we get back nearly one-third of the exports of that time.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO SPAIN.

Until further news is had of CAMARA'S Cadiz fleet no reasonable man will believe that it is bound either for our waters or for the Philippines. The lack of a coaling port will deter it from any such dangerous venture as a raid on our coasts. The fear of sudden death will forbid CAMARA to put himself within reach of SAMPSON and SCHLEY. If he goes to Manila he is doomed. The Charleston and the Monterey will be there before him, and in all probability Manila will have surrendered. DEWEY would to a certainty send his fleet to join MONTOJO'S.

It is in our power to keep CAMARA from going anywhere. By sending a fleet to the Spanish coast we can give him his hands full and more right in his home waters, where he can rejoice the heart of the Ministry at Madrid every day with noble lies about his victories.

Madrid reports that CAMARA sails away for distant duty because it is felt that the coast cities are adequately defended against any force we could send against them. That sounds quite Spanish, but there is some ground for their confidence. Cadiz is undoubtedly a strongly defended town. Some writers put it in the first rank of fortified places, but that is no doubt an overestimate of its power of defense. It is undoubtedly the most important Spanish fortification. Its natural bastions of rock have been crowned by great forts so numerous that considerable inroads have been made upon the calendar in the effort to find saints' names for them. The city itself, of something over 70,000 inhabitants, occupies the extremity of a narrow tongue of land, having the fine harbor behind it. Its immediate defense is the island fort San Sebastiano, while just across the mouth of the bay is the great fort Santa Catalina. Fort San Fernando and the Glorieta redoubt defend the narrow isthmus south of the city. The Fort of San Pedro and a row of sand batteries protect the arsenal and the inner harbor. The outer bay is under the guns of Forts Puntales, Matajorda, and San Luis. The French besieged Cadiz for two years, from February, 1810, to August, 1812, until WELLINGTON'S victories on the Peninsula forced them to give up the attempt. It was taken by the French after a three months' siege in the war of intervention undertaken in support of FERDINAND in 1823. The harbor and city of Barcelona are defended by Fort Monjuich, (Mons Joris,) built on an elevation.

The fortifications of Cadiz were relatively very much stronger against the ships of France in the first quarter of the century than they would be now against the eight, ten, and thirteen-inch guns of modern warships, and, notwithstanding its many forts, the attempt to take the city would be by no means a desperate undertaking. Having first captured the Canaries as a coal base, our fleet would be able to maintain itself indefinitely. If troops were needed the Puerto Rico expedition could be deferred. Perhaps we may come into possession of CERVERA'S swift cruisers in time to show the Spaniards at Cadiz and Barcelona how much more effective Spanish guns are in American hands.

SENATOR STEWART ON MONEY.

We have received from the Hon. WILLIAM M. STEWART, United States Senator from Nevada, a copy of his book, "An Analysis of the Functions of Money." "I would be greatly obliged," he remarks, "if you would have it reviewed in your able journal. Any criticism of the work will be duly appreciated." The request is a candid and courteous one, and shall be responded to in the spirit in which it is made.

The book is "dedicated to the young men and women of the United States who are contemplating matrimony," and whose friends oppose their marriage "on account of the fear that it will be impossible for the united efforts of both to save them from poverty and want." These are not, we think, so large a class as Senator STEWART appears to believe, but they are worthy of attention. The Senator is confident that "a careful study" of his book "will enable the people, through the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise, to restore the conditions enjoyed by former generations, when happy homes were established throughout our vast domain," and then "the sacrament of marriage will again promise happiness, prosperity, and progress." On this testimony of Mr. STEWART it is not unfair to describe his book as a campaign argument. It might, all the same, be an analysis of the functions of money. We regret to say that we cannot so regard it. We do not find, for instance, in the Senator's pages even an attempt to define "money," which would seem to be a reasonable prerequisite to an analysis of its functions. It is referred to as "a fundamental condition of the existence of society," and as "the potential principle or force through the workings of which men associate their efforts and produce industrial society." And there is much more equally eloquent language on the same subject, but we fail to get from it any clear conception of what the author thinks that money really is.

There are various statements, all emphatic, as to what is not money. For example:

> "The contention maintained by the fading intellectual capacity of economists, or by the selfish cunning of money getters, that gold is money must be regarded in the same light as the contention that the world was flat; or that witchcraft was a well-known device of the devil."

This process of elimination, by which we might reach an idea of what money is by fixing what things are really money, is not carried far enough to give us a distinct impression of the author's conception of money.

Senator STEWART'S notion as to what are the "functions" of money is not clearly stated. He says that "money is necessary to buy the comforts of life, to conduct commerce, to carry on war, to maintain Government, and, in short, to do anything and everything needful to enjoy what others produce and supply the innumerable wants of a person in organized society." But while this rather vague general statement may be accepted, it does not throw much light on the specific characteristics of money. "Gold" does all these things, but Senator STEWART despises the men who contend that "gold is money." The only function to which he seems to attach much importance is that of debt paying, and this he considers important because, he says, law can confer it. "There is no material whatever, whether gold, silver, paper, or anything else," he declares, "which a creditor might not be compelled to take in discharge of an obligation due him if the law so commanded." But while the law can compel a man who has sold goods and received a note to take "legal-tender paper," for instance, at its face value in discharge of the note, no law can compel him to part with goods yet unsold for such paper unless he freely chooses to do so. Nor can the law compel him to accept a note payable in such paper. The power of the law is, in reality, confined to debts existing when it goes into operation, and this may be a small portion of the field of activity for money.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the chief purpose of Senator STEWART'S little book is to show that the law can make silver of equal value with gold as money. The limitation which we have just noted, of the actual effectiveness of law in this direction, is, in our judgment, fatal to this view. We might point out a number of passages in which Senator STEWART dimly recognizes this limitation, but does not give it the force to which it is entitled, but we trust that we have said enough to indicate our estimate of the value of his "analysis," and space fails us to follow the criticism further.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

So much of Gen. MILES'S report as has been given out for publication strongly reinforces the suggestion repeatedly made in these columns that the militia of the States should be converted into a really "National" Guard. None of the bills already passed by Congress or introduced in that body recognizes the necessity of such a change, although it has been evident to every thoughtful citizen, soldier or civilian, who has examined the subject.

After a warm eulogy, though we are sure none too warm, of the regular army, Gen. MILES goes on to speak of the great difference in the preparedness of the volunteers. He speaks especially well of the condition of the troops from New York and Massachusetts, and his praise has been made practical by the selection from the volunteers in Florida of the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York as the only regiments that were sufficiently advanced, in equipment and in drill, to be put upon the same footing with the regulars. There may be other States, and certainly there are particular regiments in other States, which come up to this standard, but most of the States fall short of it. Gen. MILES describes their condition in saying that these States sent their men forward without arms, equipment, or clothing, and that they "were not soldiers at all."

Obviously this is intolerable. It happens that we are at war with Spain, but suppose that we were at war with one of "the great military nations" according to that ridiculous speech of Secretary ALGER'S which we have cited so often. We should then have paid most bitterly in defeat for our want of preparation. We have paid, even as it is, by a costly delay which might have been avoided at a far less cost if the militia of all the States had been up to the standard of Massachusetts and New York.

There is only one way of attaining such a standard, and that is to make it uniform throughout the Union. Now there is no compulsion at all upon a State, except care for its own good name, to bring its militia into an efficient state, and we see that in many cases that is not sufficient. Mr. "HAM" LEWIS of Washington, as he boasted in the House, is an officer of the National Guard of his own State. Whoever has seen "HAM" perform can infer the condition of a National Guard over which he has any control.

It would not be difficult to enforce a high and uniform standard. It has been shown that the Nation imperatively needs a great reserve of arms and ammunition and warlike appliances in time of peace. Let these be supplied by the National Government to the States upon condition that the States keep their militia up to a certain standard of numbers and efficiency, such standard to be ascertained and enforced by frequent inspections by regular officers. In fact, nothing would be more wholesome for the National Guard than to have a regular officer detailed as Inspector upon the staff of every Governor instead of the small politician who commonly occupies that office without filling it. Let the Government supplies be issued to the Guard of a State only upon the certificate of this officer that the State troops are fit for service, and be withdrawn when this condition is not fulfilled. Undoubtedly almost every State would accept this plan, and the emulation that would arise between the States would be of immense value to the Guard. Then we should be sure that the enrolled militia was a body capable of immediate service to the extent of its number. What an immense National benefit this would be most of us appreciate now far better than we did three months ago.

IT WAS KEPT FROM THEM.

Nothing more Spanish than the plaint of Señor PI Y MARGALL has come out of Spain since the war began. PI Y MARGALL is a leader of the Republican faction. From his newspaper our neighbor The Sun reproduces an article full of strenuous protest against the war policy of the Sagasta Ministry, in which we find this passage:

> "The country has been deceived, for heretofore the United States have been represented to be merely a nation of merchants, unfit for war, incapable of standing a long struggle, lacking a navy, and imbued only with a greed for gold. It was concealed from us that this same nation had fought two wars with Great Britain, one with Mexico, and also the civil war in 1861, which gave liberty to the slaves. The power and strength of that Nation have been hidden from our people, as well as our own weakness."

Uttered in any company in Spain these sentiments would not provoke a smile—except, perhaps, from the graven images in the Musso del Prado. Anywhere outside of Spain the notion that the Madrid Government has been guilty of willful deceit in concealing the facts of universal history from the Spanish people is instantly recognized as an important contribution to the world's stock of humor.

It is monstrous funny, indeed, but we have collateral testimony to prove that Señor PI tells us only the simple truth about his compatriots. What the Spaniards don't know about history fills all the books devoted to that branch in all the libraries in the world. Of the extent, population, resources, character, and achievements of the United States the common people of Spain know nothing. Even among professional men, those they call educated in that country, the most appalling ignorance of the common facts of history and geography is the rule and not the exception.

We cannot deny the justice of Señor PI'S bitter recriminations against the Government, but it is impossible not to feel that a people content to remain in such extreme ignorance is guilty of great contributory negligence. The Government of Spain cannot be made solely responsible for her miseries and her disasters. The Government is merely an outgrowth of the people. It is perfectly representative, just such a Government as such a people deserves.

If in any country in the world a well-informed man be asked to name the two dominant characteristics of the Spanish people, the chances are that he will without hesitation say "ignorance and cruelty." It is simply the accomplishment of historical destiny, the displacement of the unfittest to make room for the fittest, that is now going on in Cuba and in the Philippines.

Our Consul at Kingston is doing his duty in endeavoring to prevent the departure from that port of vessels bearing supplies for the blockaded ports of Cuba. But Mr. DENT is no doubt himself aware that his efforts to that end ought not to avail with the British authorities. It would be unfortunate if the American public came to believe, what some American newspapers seem to imagine, that the British authorities are doing anything either unlawful or unfriendly in preventing the departure of ships laden with contraband of war for Cuban ports. It is the right of every British subject to ship such a cargo subject to the right of the United States, if it intercepts it in an attempt to run the blockade, to condemn both ship and cargo as prize of war. The officers and men of the navy would doubtless warmly resent any attempt to prevent ships with valuable cargoes from quitting British ports and endeavoring to elude the blockade of Cuba.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—People who receive telegrams must sometimes wonder upon what system the operators proceed in their distribution of capital letters and punctuation marks. Perhaps, after all, it is not so difficult to understand their distribution of punctuation marks. If the telegram is more than a page in length, put a period at the end of each page. That seems to be a simple rule, designed to cover all possible cases. No other punctuation marks are ever used. But no one can give any rule that will cover a telegraph operator's employment of capital letters. People say that he has no time to stop and think about the matter while he is engaged in reading messages by the sound of a ticking instrument. But there really does not seem to be any excuse for such things as this, which are common: "the state of republican Opinion in france is Too excited," or "tell mary The baby Is dangerously ill." But that is about the sort of thing one usually finds in a telegraphic dispatch.

—Our good English brethren, in their present eagerness to put everything in the pleasantest possible light for us, are not always happy in their references to the days when their relations with us were so strained that they broke. Recently some of the speakers at the great Anglo-American banquet did not hesitate to declare that the independence of the United States was due to the folly of GEORGE III. and the incapacity of his Ministers. Now "A Disgusted Englishman" writes sharply to The London Daily Telegraph thus: "The noble Chairman did not say so in so many words, but the old familiar claptrap about 'King' and 'Ministers' quite shows what he meant, and that, in the name of his assembled countrymen, he took upon himself to declare that he and we can see nothing but royal 'folly' and Ministerial 'subserviency' in a struggle waged, though unsuccessfully, by our ancestors in 1775-82 to prevent the dismemberment of our empire, just as the Americans of 1860-64 engaged, but successfully, in a precisely similar struggle to prevent the dismemberment of theirs. I need not now protest against the abject theory of that unhappy conflict from the English point of view. What I wish to ask is, whether it is not equally offensive to our American kinsmen to assume that it is acceptable to them. Suppose the case were reversed, and that an American host, presiding at an Anglo-American dinner in New York, were to apologize for the revolt of the Colonies and to belittle the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON for the sake of pleasing his English guests. Should we be pleased, do you think, Sir? Or, should we not, rather, be apt to regard the clumsy flattery as an insult, and the clumsy flatterer as a sneak?" There is a most decided point in this view. But, after all, our transatlantic friends are only trying to show us, in a rather awkward way, that they do not believe they could have kept us in a colonial state, no matter how much they tried. They blame the Ministry of GEORGE III. chiefly for imposing taxes upon us which irritated us to the point of rebellion. But they all realize that we were not the right sort of stuff for a mere colony, and that our independence was bound to come, sooner or later.

—That was a brave and chivalrous act which the Yale students did on Friday when they were giving their baseball team a "send-off," as it is called, on its departure for this city to meet the Princeton players. They sang a number of songs, so the news dispatch said, and one of these was a parody on the Princeton anthem. Now, the Princeton anthem is "Old Nassau," the patriotic hymn of the university, which holds the same relation to Princeton that the "Star-Spangled Banner" does to the United States. To parody "Old Nassau" is to offer a direct and intentional injury to the feelings of every Princeton man. In plain English, it is an insult. Any other Princeton song might be parodied without offense, but not the college anthem. By doing such acts Yale men do not improve their position before the public; and that position, lowered, as it has been, by infantile whining, after a sound beating by Cornell, that "we never said we could beat any one but Harvard," and by constant movements toward the formation of a dual league with the only college which they are sure they can beat, is none too good now.

PERSONAL.

—A gentleman named JAMES RAMSAY has written for The Windsor Magazine a critical account of the American authorship of the present. The Academy has summarized his article in this style:

> "EMERSON, HAWTHORNE, and THOREAU are dead. Mr. T. B. ALDRICH is America's leading poet, but he will rhyme 'morn' with 'gone.' Mark Twain's work is grown old, and himself is in Europe. The humor of 'John Phoenix' ('This yer Smiley's yeller, one-eyed, banana-tailed cow,' &c.,) is also old, and too calm for these wakeful days. Mr. FRANK R. STOCKTON dispenses laughter from Morristown. He is sixty years of age, and writes slowly, 'waiting an hour for a word.' Mr. W. D. HOWELLS leads in fiction. He now etches his books in New York instead of Boston. 'His thick, solid, yet genial face is an appropriate mask from which a hive of Quakers and Abolitionists look out upon the world of to-day.' Mr. FRANCIS HOPKINSON SMITH is a first-rate globe-trotting author; he is the worthiest representative of American curiosity. Miss MARY WILKINS and Miss SARAH ORNE JEWETT are the kallyard women of these States. Miss WILKINS'S favorite book is 'Les Misérables,' and the busier Miss JEWETT gets the more time she finds to read the Waverley novels."

This is a particularly easy kind of essay to write. Tried on English authorship it might come out this way: "THACKERAY, DICKENS, SCOTT, ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, GEORGE ELIOT, FIELDING, SMOLLETT, STERNE, and GOLDSMITH are dead." [If you can think of any other great novelist of the past, insert him.] "SHAKESPEARE, WORDSWORTH, BYRON, SHELLEY, KEATS, and TENNYSON are also dead." [Do the same thing here.] "ALFRED AUSTIN is the laureate of England, but he is not much of a poet. F. C. BURNAND is a humorist, who writes so-called jokes for Punch. He is eighty-seven years old, and is quite tired of it. ANDREW LANG is the leading critic of England. He has read and criticised everything that ever was written, from the books of MOSES to those of MARIE CORELLI. This lady, by the way, is novelist by special appointment to Her Majesty the Queen. A. CONAN DOYLE is the Gaboriau of his time, and ANTHONY HOPE is the Louisa Muehlbach of Piccadilly. His Court novels are very exciting. ARTHUR PINERO is endeavoring to fill the shoes of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, but as he does not carry a sword, as SHERIDAN did, he has to be a little careful."

—The late Sir EDWARD BURNE-JONES, the famous artist, gained the attention of inartistic people by his remarkable women. They were all daughters of the artist's private gods, divinely tall, and they all looked as if they needed a course of treatment with tincture of iron, for they were very, very pale. At first people laughed at these long, white women. But after a time they discovered something wonderful in them. As GEORGE W. SMALLEY once wrote of the artist: "He became a consummate draughtsman. He studied design as a science, and his mastery over it is not less complete than that of a great chemist over the science of chemistry. He was a born colorist; albeit he often indulges in schemes of color which seem fantastic, just as he draws human figures which, to the eye untutored in his peculiar methods, seem unduly elongated. But if these be errors they are not the errors of ignorance, they are willful, and it is not to be doubted that, from his own point of view, they are defensible. Every man's stock of courage, however, is limited, and I never heard of anybody who ventured to ask Mr. BURNE-JONES why he sometimes chose to create his women seven feet high, or why the living flesh should assume the livid hue of the corpse. I hardly dare to hint that it is so, even in this private and confidential way. When such things are said—at least now—they are said in whispers. Aforetime they used to be announced in all the brutality of print."

—What is in a name after all? It is gravely narrated by an English paper that Justice HAWKINS is a well-known friend of the flock of pigeons which frequent the outside of the law courts, and that he has in his room there facing the Strand a large bag of Indian corn with which he feeds his feathered friends every day at luncheon time.

NUGGETS.

Not Worrying.

Mrs. Wallace—I am afraid you have little realization of the dignity of labor.
Perry Patettic—Oh, I never was much on dignity, anyhow.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Summed Up.

Bacon—Your wife spends hours at the dressmaker's. Now, what does it all amount to?
Egbert—A pretty figure.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Home Guard's Luck.

"Hullo, Dobson, you're looking better than I've seen you look for a year."
"Yes, I feel better. My wife has sent all our canned fruit to the front."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Way of Finding It.

Tourist—It wears me out completely to travel.
Chance Acquaintance—Your business compels you to do it, I presume?
Tourist—No. I am traveling for my health.—Chicago Tribune.

Qualifications.

Citizen—Say, Bill, can't you do something for my friend, Nogood? He's been a hard drinker so long that now he's deaf, blind, and lame.
City Official—Does he know many voters in his district?
"Yes—a good many."
"All right. Tell him to call at my office, and I'll appoint him a Sanitary Inspector."—New York Weekly.

THE PRICE WE PAY.

[With Respect to Rudyard Kipling.]

Hector Fuller in Indianapolis News.

Our flag has flown for a hundred years,
For a century flown—unfurled.
It has proudly laughed at the coward's fears,
It has won the pride of the world.
It was flung to the breeze at Bunker Hill
With faith and fighting and prayer—
If blood be the price of Liberty
Lord God! we paid it there.

To Thy honor and glory, Lord, it waved
In the Mediterranean Sea;
It conquered the Tripoli pirates, Lord—
All honor and praise to Thee.
It humbled the pride of the Algiers Dey,
It cleared Thy roads of sin.
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! we have paid it in.

When in 1812 our ancient foe
Dared us once more to fight
Our flag went as far as a flag could go
In the cause of the just and right.
Battered and shattered with shot and shell,
It laughed at the foeman's rage,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! we have paid the wage.

We carried the flag to Monterey,
And we carried it back in pride.
We knew the price we should have to pay,
And they paid the price, who died.
They lie 'neath Mexico's tropical sky,
And we honor their names to-day,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! did we grudge the pay?

In a glorious cause—to make men free,
Kin against nearest kin,
We fought, O Lord, by command of Thee
And to clear our land of sin.
Our country groaned with the horror and grief
Of mothers, of children, of wives;
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! did we stint our lives?

From an isle in the sea we heard the cry
Of woman and child in pain,
And our country's best are marching to die,
Or to humble the pride of Spain.
This land of the West, where our flag aye flies,
Is forever the land of the free;
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
If blood be the price of Liberty,
Lord God! we have paid it to Thee!

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

BY AMOS K. FISKE.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the policy of the United States with reference to the permanent retention or other disposition of the island domain in the tropics of the Pacific which has fallen into the keeping of Admiral Dewey as an incident of the war with Spain. If we accept the co-operation of the insurgents under Aguinaldo in dispossessing the Spanish power it is difficult to see how we can consent to its restoration by any bargain of our own in making peace without an act of bad faith to those allies, and it is doubtful whether they can themselves be safely left in control. But this problem of "final disposition," as well as the question of the strategic or political importance of a foothold on the far side of the Pacific, is apart from the purpose of this paper, which is simply to consider what could be done with such an acquisition, industrially and commercially, if it should fall to our lot to keep it, whether as a matter of deliberate policy or of the necessity of a situation that could not well be avoided.

There is no doubt that the natural resources of the Philippine Islands are very great, and capable of a development which under proper direction would make them a permanent source of much wealth. The soil is very fertile over vast areas that are now wholly uncultivated, and the natural products of much of this space could be turned to profitable account. For instance, there are in Luzon great forests containing valuable timbers and dyewoods which are practically untouched, and the cocoanut palm tree, the bamboo cane, and many fibrous plants could be put to practical use on a much larger scale. But it is in the "staple crops" of the land that the largest opportunity for profitable industry is now visible. Gold is widely distributed, and it is "believed" that not only that metal but copper and iron, and possibly coal, lead, and silver, could be "mined" with rich results, but it is known that these "staple crops" of sugar, rice, tobacco, and "manila hemp," to which coffee and cotton might safely be added, can be raised in vastly increased volume and by much more economical methods. The profit to be derived from them as articles of commerce could be enhanced almost indefinitely under systematical cultivation with modern appliances and under an enlightened industrial and commercial policy.

Under Spanish rule there has been a persistent and invincible policy of repression. The Spaniards have not themselves carried enterprise, capital, or industry into the islands, and they have done everything to keep out these factors of material progress from foreign sources, and to prevent them from developing within the country. The restrictive commercial policy, intended to keep trade in a narrow channel leading only to Spain, the all-pervading drain of taxation for the support of colonial and ecclesiastical officials, without any compensating benefit to the people of the colony, and the sloth and indifference begotten by the control of the natives, body and soul, by priests and friars whose ideas of practical virtue and moral duty are those of the Middle Ages, have been absolutely fatal to any chance of material development or progress, and everything is industrially and commercially at a primitive stage. In the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, and tobacco, and in preparing the raw product of the soil for the market there is very little use of modern mechanical appliances or scientific methods; and the raising of the plantain tree and extracting its fibre—the abaca, or so-called Manila hemp—is left almost wholly to the desultory and wasteful efforts of the untutored native. There is practically nothing that can be called "systematic industry" in a land endowed by nature with a limitless capacity of production.

The great question is whether it is possible to change all this in a tropical climate, where generations of natives have drifted lazily through life caring only for a means of subsistence obtainable almost without effort. Is there lack of industry and thrift, of aspiration for anything better and of a sense of honesty in practical relations, an incurable result of physical conditions and climatic influences, or could they be converted into an effective labor force by a different policy and new industrial methods, in spite of the weather? According to all accounts those "domesticated" Malays who constitute the mass of the inhabitants of Luzon and the Visaya Islands are a pliable race, and have been made what they are to-day by two centuries of playing upon their superstition and credulity and upon their easy-going good nature by the Spanish friars of various mediaeval orders, who were concerned to make them easy victims of authority, secular and ecclesiastical, and not to make them valuable producers in the community and useful citizens.

This kind of treatment for several generations has not prevented some development of independence of character and spasmodic efforts for a better condition, and there are admitted to be sporadic instances of industry and thrift and of business capacity among the Tegals and Visayas now. Some observers have appeared to find very promising material in them for industrial advancement and for social and political improvement. It is possible that with a change of environing influences these people would be capable of performing the labor needed for the development of the chief resources of the islands and the building up of the industries for which they are specially adapted. The climate is natural to their temperament, and they do not seem to be so much lacking in capacity for sustained effort as in the motive for it. Perhaps if they could see their own reward in it, instead of having the fruits of their labor visibly absorbed by the tax gatherer and the priest, they would find the incentive which has heretofore been lacking. They could not be subjected to the rigid requirements as to hours or a regular output of labor that are exacted in the temperate zone, and there would have to be an adjustment to existing conditions, but that is a matter of intelligent adaptation and of humane consideration.

But suppose it to be possible to utilize the native labor force, and by an application of capital, enterprise, and enlightened methods to build up productive industries, what would be the effect of physical conditions and of climatic influences upon those who went there to organize and direct or to add their own labor to that of the native? Would they lose their energy and enterprise, and become lazy and indifferent under the enervating influence of continuous heat and long periods of humidity? Would the tropical climate prove destructive to the very forces which invaded its domain for the purpose of gathering the riches that spring almost spontaneously from the ground? In other words, would it in any case be practicable for Americans, or for Europeans, to take tropical islands in the Pacific, inhabited by backward races indigenous to those regions, and by their own capital and enterprise, either with the native or with imported labor, to build up industrial communities, with the advantages and benefits of an advanced civilization, and to make of them important and valuable factors in the commerce of the world?

We are apt to think of tropical climates in terms of exaggeration, and imagine certain temporary and local conditions to be permanent and general. The maximum temperature at Manila, which is on a flat coast, is in the hot season less than that of our Northern cities in Summer. The average is less than that of July and August here in most years, but the heat is far more equable. The long wet season is, of course, not constantly rainy, and the period of extreme humidity is not concurrent with that of the greatest heat. Moreover, neither Manila nor any seacoast city can be taken as fairly representative of the archipelago in the matter of climate. There is great variety of surface and of altitude and considerable differences in meteorological conditions. It is the universal testimony that the climate is healthful, except in certain malarial sections, such as are not unknown in other parts of the world, and there is at least one delightful season, in the Autumn, when the atmosphere is clear and dry, and the temperature ranges from about 67 degrees to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. In short, the climate is more equable and salubrious and fully as well adapted to sustained energy as in our Gulf States. Moreover, the lack of sudden changes and of any considerable fluctuation makes it possible to adapt dwellings and dress to climate in a manner to make it more endurable than our "spells" of tropical weather.

There does not seem to be any reason why a tropical climate which is not actually destructive to health should deprive our people of their intelligence or their moral qualities. It is not impossible that Americans with capital, enterprise, and sound common sense could go to the Philippine Islands and so adapt their manner of life and their business efforts to the conditions which they find as to produce system where there is slovenly disorder, and bring about fruitful results where now there is little more than a listless taking of what comes to hand in spite of obstacles. Possibly they could get decent roads constructed and means of communication established in Luzon and Panay, where the country is as well adapted to the purpose as in the State of New York or New Hampshire, and certainly they would make a systematic examination into the mineral resources of the country. They might carry labor-saving devices and methods into a country where prolonged physical exertion is especially irksome, and make ingenuity and skill do the work of muscle, and with larger results, rendering the conditions of labor easy, while it was well rewarded.

Surely in American hands and under enlightened direction the plantations would be reduced to systematic and productive cultivation, and modern appliances and processes would be employed in bringing the raw products of the soil to a marketable condition. The primitive and wasteful methods of cleaning rice from the "paddy," of reducing sugar from the cane, of treating tobacco in the leaf would be quickly superseded and the getting of the abaca fibre and turning it to account would be made an industry instead of a desultory resource of the casual native for a livelihood. It is pretty certain that cotton, which is now almost wholly neglected, could be made a valuable crop, and coffee, which is now raised on a small scale in a slovenly way, could be produced abundantly and improved in quality.

In short, there is no manner of doubt that if the methods and appliances of industry in advanced countries can be successfully and continuously employed in these tropical islands the practical results will be a large contribution to the wealth and commerce of the world, a great improvement in the condition of the native inhabitants, and the exercise of a new and potent influence in the Far East. It does not seem as though the climate was of itself a fatal difficulty. The character and condition of the native population is a more serious matter and not easily changed; and in the case of the Philippines the Spanish friars and Spanish priests, with their grasp upon property and their hold upon the people, constitute the greatest obstacle of all to a radical and rapid change, and therefore to industrial and material progress.

Can the difficulties be overcome with sufficient certainty and rapidity to induce our people to invest their capital and enlist their efforts in developing the material resources and realizing the commercial possibilities of the Philippine Islands in case reasons of policy or of international necessity lead to their retention by the Government? This is a question worthy of study not only for its own sake, but for its bearing upon the policy to be pursued in regard to retaining the whole or a part of this fortuitous acquisition.

CURRENT NOTES.

A jury in Massachusetts has awarded $18,000 damages against a Boston ice company to a little girl whose foot was crushed by a cake of ice which fell from one of the delivery wagons of the company.

* * *

After Thomas E. Watson declined the Populists' nomination for Governor of Georgia their State Committee offered it to Gen. John J. Hogan. He has just formally accepted and is now making a speaking tour of the State.

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Capt. Fred Pabst of Milwaukee has paid $8,000 for a large collection of autographs of famous men and women, collected by Mrs. Lydia Ely of the same city, and the money has been added by her to the Soldiers' Monument Fund.

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The crew of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, were so much pleased by the speech of Senator Mason of Illinois calling for vengeance upon the Spaniards for the blowing up of the Maine that they have sent to him as a token of their appreciation one of the Spanish flags captured at Cavite May 1.

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The City Council of Burlington, Vt., has invited the Forty-third Ottawa (Canada) Rifles to visit that city and join in the military parade on the Fourth of July, and Adjt. Roville has written to Mayor Sutton in behalf of the commanding officer thanking him for the courtesy and saying that the matter will be laid before the battalion at once for its action.

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The Hon. Albert Ware Paine of the Class of '32 of Colby University is the oldest alumnus of that Maine institution of learning, and at the age of eighty-six years is still pursuing the practice of law in Bangor, having had no interval of rest over sixty years. It was he who after long labor secured the enactment in Maine of the law giving to a man accused of crime the right to testify in his own behalf.

NATIONAL PAY FOR MILITIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not see how the Treasury can legally pay the "militia" prior to the muster into the United States service, notwithstanding the order of Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who is neither a legal nor financial officer of the Government. There are laws to the contrary on the subject extending back to 1798; also many Supreme and District United States Courts' decisions against him. There are also several collateral laws on this matter. AN OLD SOLDIER.

El Paso, Texas, June 10, 1898.

[The authority for the payment of volunteers prior to their being mustered into the service of the United States is contained in an act of Congress approved May 26, 1898, which provides that "the pay and allowance of such of the volunteers as are received into the service of the United States under the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, and the acts supplemental thereto, shall be deemed to commence from the day on which they joined for duty and are enrolled at the battalion, regimental, or State rendezvous."—Ed.]

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS

Servians Pursue Albanians Until a Turkish Battery Stops Their Advance.

EX-KING MILAN A DISTURBER

Constantinople Alarmed at the Rumor that He Is Trying to Start a Conflict Between Servia and Bulgaria.

CETTIGNE, Montenegro, June 19.—There was fighting all day long on Friday near Berane, on the left bank of the River Lim. It lasted until a late hour at night.

The number of killed is as yet unknown.

There were repeated attacks by the Albanians on the Monastery of Glurgijeov Stufovi.

The exodus of women and children from the disturbed district into Montenegrin territory continues.

Yesterday (Saturday) the Servians pursued the Albanians as far as Berane, when a Turkish battery in the fortress fired upon the pursuers, killing and wounding many.

Three battalions from Uskub and one from Diakova have been sent to Berane, bringing the garrison there up to six battalions.

Said Eddin Pasha has been sent to restore order and rebuild the burned villages.

LONDON, June 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Great anxiety is felt in this city because of a report that former King Milan of Servia intends to provoke a quarrel with Bulgaria, in order to bring about internal changes in Servia."

RUSSIAN AND CHINESE SHIPS.

Says They Must Have Russian Officers to Dock at Port Arthur.

LONDON, June 20.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"Russia has declined China's request that she should allow the new Chinese cruisers from Germany to dock at Port Arthur, unless the foreign officers aboard them are exclusively Russian."

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

United States Senate's Approval Welcomed in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Texas, June 19.—The news that the United States Senate had given its approval to the project for an international bank, involving Peru and other South American countries, has been received here with enthusiasm.

WILLIAM'S VISIT TO PALESTINE.

Roads Repaired and New Uniforms Provided for Troops.

BEIRUT, June 19.—In view of the approaching visit of Emperor William to Palestine, an aide de camp of the Sultan is examining and having repairs made upon all the roads between Syria and Palestine, and all the troops have been provided with new uniforms.

GERMAN ELECTION RESULTS.

Still 188 Districts Where Second Ballots Are Necessary.

BERLIN, June 19.—Complete returns of the elections for members of the Reichstag show that there have been returned 38 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 85 Centrists, 5 Conservatives, 10 Imperialists, 85 Centrists, 5 candidates of the Reform Party, 10 National Liberals, 1 Radical Union candidate, 1 candidate of the Radical People's Party, 1 Agrarian Leaguer, 32 Social Democrats, 13 Poles, 1 Dane, 9 Independents, and 3 Peasant League candidates.

Second ballots will be necessary in 188 districts.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HENRI ROCHEFORT EXPELLED FROM THE SOCIALIST PARTY.—M. Henri Rochefort, editor of L'Intransigeant, who was slightly wounded in a duel lately fought with M. Gérault-Richard, the editor of La Petite République, has always, in spite of his aristocratic antecedents, considered himself a Socialist. M. Rochefort belonged to the Blanqui faction. There are more than a dozen groups of French Socialists, of which prior to the general elections the most important was the Collectivist Group under M. Jaurès's leadership. Then there are the Allemanists, and the Blanquists, who differ on the question of physical force as a means of propaganda; there are the Guesdists and the Possibilists. M. Rochefort is a Blanquist Socialist. For a long time there has been ill-feeling between his group and the Collectivists, and now on account of the duel M. Jaurès has formally expelled Rochefort from Socialism. A considerable number of Socialists at once rallied around M. Rochefort, who retorts in his journal that M. Jaurès originally sat on the Left Centre, and was violently Ministerial. M. Rochefort's views have never varied and he has always been "intransigeant" (irreconcilable) against the Government. M. Jaurès recently lost his re-election to the Chamber on account of his attitude in the Dreyfus case, and since then M. Rochefort has handled him and his friends, who defended Dreyfus, without gloves.

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KING CHULALONGKORN PUNISHES A MINISTER.—When the King of Siam returned to Bangkok last Fall, after a visit to the civilized potentates of Europe, he learned that a Minister of the Council of State named Tchau-Plei-Rex had misconducted himself in the King's absence. The offender was summarily removed from office and deprived of all his dignities. The royal decree, which reads as follows, is decidedly Neroesque: "My Minister, Tchau-Plei-Rex, is from this day forth relieved of his functions, and all his orders and marks of rank are withdrawn. Furthermore, his beard shall be shaved. Lastly, seven days after this operation he shall be charged with supplying hay to the sacred elephants, and shall be employed in this task to the day of his death."

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FRANCE TO MOVE HER PRISONS INTO THE COUNTRY.—Workmen have begun to demolish the sombre walls of the Mazas Prison, which stands in Paris, opposite the Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée Railway Station. A few months ago the 200-odd prisoners were removed to the great modern prison at Fresnes, about five miles from Paris. For the last ten years the French Government has been constructing huge modern prisons at convenient and healthful sites far removed from the city, and one by one the prisons of Paris, made famous in history, will disappear, sharing a peaceful fate with the Bastille. La Grande Roquette and Ste. Pélagie will be next attacked by the workmen. In the Place de la Roquette is where Monsieur de Paris, M. Deibler, as he is known in private life, performs the executions with the guillotine, and Ste. Pélagie has probably confined more famous personages than any other prison in the world. At the time of the Revolution it was a political prison, and after a brief career as a jail for poor debtors it became a political prison again. Another prison to go will be the Santé, built on land that was once occupied by the celebrated Madelonnettes, that convent where, in the old régime, women that moved on the fringe of the Court society were shut up by means of a simple lettre de cachet. Perhaps the last prison to be torn down will be Saint Lazare, the woman's prison, made famous in the detective stories of Gaboriau and Du Boisgobey.

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THE DEATH OF OSBERT SALVIN.—A great naturalist and one of the most distinguished ornithologists of the day has just passed away in the person of Osbert Salvin, who died the other day in Cambridge, England. He was graduated from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1857, and immediately started on an exploring expedition with Canon Tristram into Tunis and Eastern Algeria. Although he had left Cambridge as Senior Optime, in the Mathematical Tripos, he began to devote his studies exclusively to ornithology. Subsequently he made several journeys to Guatemala and Central America. He occupied the Strickland Curatorship in the University of Cambridge from 1874 to 1883. During this period in collaboration with Frederick Godman he began to publish the results of his explorations in America. This work he called "Biologia Centrali-Americana," and was intended to be a complete natural history of the countries lying between Mexico and the Isthmus of Panama. The work is left incomplete. Mr. Salvin's other contributions to scientific literature include the "Catalogue of the Strickland Collection," in the Cambridge Museum; "Catalogue of Birds," contributed to the British Museum, and to the Royal Society's "Catalogue of Scientific Papers." He was a Fellow of the Royal, the Linnean, the Zoological, and the Entomological Societies. Last year he was elected Honorable Fellow of his old college, Trinity Hall.

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WOMEN AS HONORARY ARMY OFFICERS.—Some Americans may have been astonished while reading an account of a great German military review to meet the words. "The Empress Augusta Victoria came down the line before the Kaiser, at the head of her own regiment, whose appearance was received with great cheering"—or words to that effect. The fact is the Empress of Germany has been Colonel of the Eighty-sixth Regiment Infantry since 1890. German regiments seem to abound with women Colonels. The Princess Frederick-Charles has been Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Dragoons since June 16, 1871; Queen Victoria was made Colonel of the First Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, Dec. 17, 1889; Princess Albert de Prusse was made Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Sept. 15, 1889; Empress Frederick has been Colonel of the Second Regiment of Huzzars since 1861, the Duchess of Connaught was made Colonel of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Infantry, Sept. 14, 1890, and finally the young Queen Wilhelmine of Holland, was made Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry May 31, 1892.

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SHE WHO WAS EMPRESS OF MEXICO.—Princess Marie Charlotte, better known as Empress Carlotta, has just passed her fifty-eighth year. For her unfortunate fate the people not only of Belgium but of all Europe have only the kindest words for the poor creature, who at one time was the envy of many royal Princesses. She is the sister of Leopold II., King of Belgium, and when scarcely seventeen years of age she was married at Brussels to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, who was the brother of Emperor Francis Joseph. The union proved a very happy one, until Ferdinand, aided by the troops of Napoleon III., tried to found an empire in Mexico. He took the title of Maximilian I. in 1866. The French troops were withdrawn, and the Mexicans succeeded in defeating Maximilian's small party, and the so-called Emperor was arrested; June 19, 1867, he was executed. His wife had returned to Vienna some time before, and the news of his death prostrated her. She has never recovered from the shock. At first it was reported that she was incurably insane, and a regency was appointed over her. But in spite of the rewritten tales of her romantic career that are published from time to time there is now no longer anything of the maniac about the Empress Carlotta. She lives quietly the life of a gentlewoman in the Château de Bonchout; there is solitude and great grief, but no insanity. Her hair is quite white, her face is very pale but almost without wrinkles, and her form is slight and girlish. For the people of Belgium she has remained in their memory their same gay Princess, who, over forty years ago, was married to the handsome Austrian.

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PIPER FINDLATER COMING HERE.—Piper Findlater, the hero of England's recent border war in India, is coming to America, it is said in London. He comes here, having been engaged by a music hall manager for $500 a week. He is expected to play on his pipes the charge and tell the story of the battle with the Afridis, when, although pierced by several bullets, his legs useless, he sat on the ground and played to his fellow-Highlanders. It has often been said that Victoria takes an extra care of her heroes. Every little while we hear of the death of some Balaklava hero in the workhouse. But Piper Findlater's case excited a great deal of sympathy; he was luxuriously treated while in the hospital, where royal personages visited him and the Victoria Cross was given him. Being maimed for life, he was removed from the active list. Finally great personages ceased to talk about him, when suddenly it was reported that he was to be placed on exhibition in a London music hall. The Government felt insulted that the Victoria Cross should be so used, and the piper would have been disciplined, when a Scotch member of Parliament pointed out the fact that the piper could hardly support himself on his scant pension and the Cross. Findlater was ordered to give up the London music hall scheme and, at the Duke of Fife, on behalf of the Queen, offered him the situation of gatekeeper at Balmoral Castle at 18s. a week as a more fitting position for a wearer of the Victoria Cross. This the piper refused to accept, and added that he would even surrender the decoration if deprived of the right of making his living in his own way. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among some of the Scotch members of Parliament, who feel that Findlater has been ill-treated. It is yet believed that his case will call forth a special act of Parliament, if only to keep him out of the show business.

$1,000,000 FIRE IN UTAH.

Business Centre of Park City Destroyed—Hotels, City Hall, and Opera House Burned.

PARK CITY, Utah, June 19.—The business portion of Park City on Main Street, excepting a few business houses on the upper end of the street, burned to the ground this morning. The fire started about 4 o'clock in the American Hotel, and, fanned by a south wind, swept almost the entire street.

The damage is close to a million dollars.

The only store left is that of Welsh, Driscoll & Buck. Every drug store, butcher's shop, and hotel, and all except three saloons burned. Both the Park Opera House and the new A. U. O. W. Building, with the new Grand Opera House, were destroyed. The City Hall, both bank buildings, Post Office, and Telephone Exchange are gone. Many persons are left homeless.

LEITER'S LOSS $5,500,000.

Worse Showing Made with Further Progress in Closing His Reckless Wheat Deal.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The more progress that is made in closing the Leiter deal, the more unfortunate and reckless the entire campaign seemed to have been. The one thing which Mr. Leiter's friends have tied to was the foreign demand.

The depletion of stocks in Europe has been enlarged upon, and a famine picture has been drawn of the situation abroad. When it is known that the Liverpool market was bolstered up by Mr. Leiter by purchases of wheat for July delivery, the situation presents an entirely different aspect. Since the collapse of the deal it has been intimated that much of the cash wheat was sold abroad with embarrassing conditions and restrictions.

It is now estimated that the loss will approximate $5,560,000. This is arrived at by the following table of losses:

On cash wheat in America	$3,000,000
On futures in America	500,000
On cash wheat in Europe	2,500,000
On futures in Europe	1,000,000
Total	$7,000,000
Probably saved	1,500,000
Total loss	5,500,000

QUESTION ABOUT A WARDEN.

John C. Blore of Union County, N. J., Refuses to Retire.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 19.—A peculiar state of affairs exists in the Union County Jail, where Warden John C. Blore (Dem.) still holds the office of Warden. His term expired on Feb. 5 last, but he refused to give up possession of the jail to the Board of Freeholders under the Veteran act.

Former Warden Charles Dodd (Rep.) of Plainfield, who had been appointed to succeed Blore, has been awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court, the matter having been carried up by the Board of Freeholders to test the constitutionality of the act. Blore is a veteran of the civil war, and says he will remain Warden until the courts remove him. Mrs. Dodd, who was appointed matron of the jail, makes daily trips to the jail from Plainfield and performs the functions of her office.

In the event of Warden Blore's removal his salary since the expiration of his term will be paid to Dodd. If Blore is successful the Matron's salary will be paid to Mr. Blore's sister, whom Mrs. Dodd succeeded. R. V. Lindabury is counsel for Warden Blore. The decision will be rendered to-morrow at Trenton.

HAMMERSTEIN TESTIMONIAL.

W. H. Harris Accepts Tony Pastor's Challenge to Meet Him in a Cake Walk.

Before William H. Harris departed for West Baden, Ind., he left the subjoined acceptance of Tony Pastor's challenge, should the latter live up to his remarks made at the first regular meeting called for the Hammerstein testimonial, and issue one. Marc Klaw yesterday gave out Mr. Harris's letter of acceptance, according to the prearranged plan, as follows:

To whom it may concern and to Mr. Antonio Pastor in particular:

I accept your challenge, published in to-day's daily papers, in which you throw down the gauntlet to all comers to meet you in a champion cake walk at the Madison Square Garden amphitheatre on Wednesday evening, June 29, the occasion of the Hammerstein testimonial. I will go even further; I am willing that all others shall enter into this contest. I have not yet selected a partner; this I will leave to the Entertainment Committee. Meantime I am spending a few days at West Baden, Ind., preparing for the event with Mr. E. D. Shults, my trainer. Yours truly, WILLIAM H. HARRIS.

Epes W. Sargent, the well-known writer on vaudeville topics under the nom de plume "Chicot" has also accepted Mr. Pastor's challenge, and announces that his partner will be Lizzie Derious Daly.

At a special meeting Saturday night in the offices of Klaw & Erlanger it was definitely decided not to use the Academy of Music, and a letter of thanks was sent to Messrs. Gilmore & Tompkins declining their offer. It was thought better results could be had by giving the main testimonial at the Madison Square Garden. Col. Jack Haverly's minstrel performance will be held in the Garden Theatre therefore, and not the Academy of Music, as heretofore announced.

The sale of seats will begin Wednesday at both the Garden and the Harlem Opera House. The scale of prices will be from 50 cents to $2; boxes, $15 to $25. There will be a general admission sold for $1 that will entitle the holder to all of the performances in the Madison Square Garden Building.

The grand cake walk will take place late in the evening in the amphitheatre, so that all of the star performers in the early part of the bill will be able to take part. Dan Daly is expected to be back from London in time to take part in the performance.

LOUIS F. GOTTSCHALK MARRIED.

His Bride Is Miss Marie, Daughter of the Late Harrison Millard.

Miss Marie Millard and Louis F. Gottschalk were married yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Cushing at 340 West Fifty-sixth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah. After the ceremony there was a reception and luncheon, and immediately afterward the couple departed on their wedding trip to Boston.

The groom, who is a composer and musical director, is well known in musical circles. The bride is the daughter of the late Harrison Millard, known a score of years ago as a composer of songs and as a musician.

Terrace Garden Concert Postponed.

The storm last night compelled the postponement at Terrace Garden of the first of the series of Sunday night concerts, to be given under direction of Nahan Franko. Manager Heumann announces that the concert will be given in the garden next Sunday evening, weather permitting; if not, in the opera house adjoining.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

Little Effort Made to Enforce the Raines Law—The Rev. F. B. Russell to Take Action.

Coney Island was a "closed town" yesterday, according to Police Captain James Dunn, who commands the seaside precinct, but the Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell, President of the New York State Law Enforcement Society, declared that he was by no means satisfied with the efforts of the police. Acting Chief Devery's orders, issued on Saturday, were so far carried out that the gambling fraternity were not in evidence, but the cane boards and doll racks were permitted, and there was little noticeable change in the usual Sunday aspect of the place.

Early in the morning, before the day's business began, Capt. Dunn sent Detective Shea, Meyers, McCloskey, and Gilpin to notify the concert hall proprietors, showmen, and saloon keepers that no "barking" or exhibition of performers on outside stages would be permitted, and that the Raines law would be strictly enforced. Little real effort, however, was made to act up to the warning, at least as far as the Raines law was concerned, and none of the 60,000 persons who visited the resort had any difficulty in obtaining drinks without sandwiches.

The Rev. F. B. Russell and Agent Wilson of the Parkhurst society were busy during the afternoon securing evidences against many of the concert halls and saloons for violating the excise law, and, according to Mr. Russell, twenty warrants will be sworn out to-day against the offenders.

RAID AT CONEY ISLAND.

Crowd of Pickpockets and Suspicious Characters Arrested.

Acting under instructions from Inspector James Campbell, the police made a general round-up of all thieves found on Coney Island last night. The raid was the first of its kind made this season, and the detectives landed in the West Eighth Street station one of the greatest aggregations of pickpockets and other law breakers ever confined there.

During the afternoon a dozen detectives from the New York Central Office and twenty-five members of Capt. James Reynolds's squad, Brooklyn, with Detectives Shea, McCloskey, Meyers, Sanan, and Gilpin of the seaside command, who were looking out for the welfare of the pleasure seekers, recognized over twenty-five well-known thieves and reported the fact to Inspector Campbell. After consulting with Deputy Chief John McKellar of Brooklyn the Inspector ordered the raid, and an hour later a crowd of pickpockets, confidence men, "bunko steerers," &c., had been gathered in. The great majority gave fictitious names and addresses.

All the men arrested will be arraigned to-day as suspicious characters before Magistrate Steers in the seaside court.

MEASLES IN THE BRONX.

Over One Hundred Cases Among Children Reported—Schools to Close.

An epidemic of measles has broken out among the school children in the annexed district. Over 100 cases have already been reported from William's Bridge, Fordham, and Bedford Park. For some time, it is said, spasmodic cases of the disease have appeared among the young folk, but for some unknown reason the physicians failed to report them.

There are said to be fifty children who attend Grammar School No. 64 down with severe cases of measles. The school, which is at Webster Avenue and Welch Street, stands on low, marshy ground. It will be closed to-day. Other schools in the vicinity will also doubtless be closed either to-day or to-morrow.

The Board of Health will make an investigation and endeavor to find the physicians who have neglected to report the cases which came under their notice.

Lawyer and Wife in a Runaway.

Simon J. Cnitkin, a lawyer, and his wife of 241 Broome Street were driving along Fifth Avenue in a light wagon yesterday afternoon, when, at Eighty-fifth Street, the horse took fright and ran away. At Ninetieth Street the wagon was dashed against a tree, and the occupants were thrown out, but only slightly injured. The horse broke loose from the wagon and continued on to One Hundred and Sixth Street, where he turned and went east. After a chase of a dozen blocks, Bicycle Patrolman Casey caught the animal at First Avenue.

The News of Newport.

NEWPORT, June 19.—Traffic between Fall River and Newport was begun to-day over the electric road between the two cities.

Alfred Vanderbilt is passing a few days as the guest of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner returned to New York this evening.

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs entertained at dinner this evening.

C. R. De Koven of London is a guest of Mrs. Hugh T. Dickey.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

An Urgent Call Takes Senator Platt Back to Washington.

THE POLICE BOARD TROUBLE

Committee Which Is to Confer with Gov. Black To-morrow Will Hold a Meeting To-day—An Alleged Lack of Harmony.

Were it not for the fact that an urgent call has been issued to all United States Senators to be present at their posts of duty to-day, when it is expected that action will be taken by the upper chamber of Congress on the Newlands Hawaii Annexation bill, Senator Thomas C. Platt would probably have remained in this city over Sunday, in order to be present at the meeting of the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor with the New York County organization's plan for a change in the Police Department of this city. The committee will meet at the Republican headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, at 4 o'clock.

The Senator has made his wishes in the matter known, yet it is thought his presence would be more effective in getting the members of the committee, only four of whom are known to be out-and-out organization men, to agree upon a policy satisfactory to all factions.

As it was, however, Senator Platt left for Washington on the 11:20 A. M. train, after a protracted conference with Walter B. Atterbury of Brooklyn, J. Irving Burns of Westchester, State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldrich of Rochester, Frederick S. Gibbs, Postmaster Van Cott, Edward Lauterbach, and Lemuel E. Quigg. The details of the conference were not given out, but it was learned that they pertained almost exclusively to matters concerning the plans for the extra session.

Gov. Black's Plan Criticised.

The Governor's plan, as announced in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, regarding the appointment of a bi-partisan board to manage the election this Fall, was carefully gone over, and, while it was admitted that such a measure would safeguard the Republican voters from any interference or possible dishonesty on the part of the Tammany adherents, still, the organization men declare that it would not administer what they consider a much-needed disciplinary punishment to the Mayor for his removal of Police Commissioners Hamilton and Phillips, and would, besides, forever settle the chances of either of the two men getting back into office, or of ex-Chief of Police McCullagh being recalled from his retirement.

The former Chief of Police was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel all last evening and had more than an hour's talk with State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge. He would say nothing as to the result of the interview beyond intimating that he would certainly make a hard fight for what he considers his rights.

All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, a number of the Republican leaders declare most emphatically that perfect harmony does not exist between Gov. Black and Senator Platt. There has been, they hasten to assert, no actual split, but the Governor's firm refusal to meddle with the Police Department for fear of again reviving the old home-rule cry, is considered by the stanch organization men a lack of backbone, and Senator Platt is reported to be somewhat taken aback at the summary head from what he calls an absolute breach of faith that he is willing to go to any length to obtain, in a measure at least, some revenge.

Committee to Insist.

The committee, consisting of Abraham Gruber, Ernest Hall, George R. Bidwell, Frederick S. Gibbs, Charles H. Murray, C. N. Trainor, and John Sabine Smith, with Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, as Chairman and leader, and which expects to call on the Governor to-morrow, has, it is said, positive instructions to insist as strongly as possible upon the latter acquiescing in a measure to brought up at the extra session, and which is destined to completely reorganize the New York City Police Department, with the main object in view of restoring ex-Police Commissioner Hamilton and ex-Chief of Police McCullagh to office. At this afternoon's meeting the matter will be thoroughly gone over and the programme rehearsed, and it is hoped that even the anti-organization members will be in accord with the plan as outlined from headquarters.

The politicans are still in the dark as to the exact date on which the extra session of the Legislature will be called upon to assemble, but it is thought that it will not be before July 6, although should the definite policy to be pursued by the Legislature be settled upon in time the date may be set for June 28.

Senator Hill spent Sunday in Poughkeepsie, but is expected in this city to-day to attend the funeral of his former friend, Benjamin F. Dos Passos, with whom he conducted a number of important cases at the time that he was actively engaged in practicing law. While here the Senator will confer with Hugh McLaughlin, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and other Democrats not prominently identified with Tammany Hall relative to the muster of his forces at the coming State Convention.

MAY OUST THE GOLD MEN.

New Jersey Democratic State Committee to Select Democratic Members of County Election Boards.

TRENTON, June 19.—Secretary William K. Devereux has called a meeting of the New Jersey Democratic State Committee for Wednesday next, at noon, at the Trenton House, when the committee will select the Democratic members of the County Election Boards. The Governor appoints the members of the several boards after the names have been submitted by the Chairman of the Democratic and Republican State Committees.

The Democratic State Committee is controlled by the silver wing of the party, and it is more than likely that the gold men now serving on the County Election Boards will be ousted at Wednesday's meeting. Col. Price, the Chairman of the committee, is an outspoken Bryanite, and as he is a stickler for "regularity," he can be depended on to obey the mandates of those who are endeavoring to discipline the gold men for deserting the Chicago nominees.

ACTOR GEORGE W. WOODS DEAD.

George W. Woods, forty-seven years old, known on the variety stage all over the country as a singer of laughing songs and a "bone" soloist, died suddenly at 11 o'clock last night in a room in the Columbia Music Hall Building, 1,020 Boulevard.

Woods had filled an engagement at the hall, concluding it last night. After the performance he went into a restaurant connected with the place, and sat for a few minutes talking to Frederick Steffens, stage manager of the house. He complained of being cold, and left to pack his trunk. Fifteen minutes later another found him ill in his room, and an ambulance was called from Manhattan Hospital. Mr. Woods, however, died before the ambulance arrived. The physician said that apoplexy was the cause of death.

The deceased lived in a furnished room at 76 Third Avenue. He was married, but had not lived with his wife for some years. He has two sisters, but it is not known where they reside.

Alleged Robber Tries Suicide.

James Weigh of 96 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, who, after having robbed Gustav Meyers, a boy who lives at 94 Wythe Avenue, of $1.35, tried to hang himself twice on Saturday night in the cell of the Bedford Avenue Police Station, was remanded for examination, in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday morning, on charges of attempted suicide and robbery.

Two Women Burned, One Seriously.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 19.—Mrs. Lucy Smith, twenty-eight years old, of 129 East Jersey Street, was lighting a gasoline stove to-night when it exploded. Her clothing caught fire, and she was so badly burned that she is not expected to live. Mrs. Kate Farren, who was passing the house, ran in and tried to extinguish the flames, but her own clothing caught fire. John Arnold hurried to the assistance of the women, and after rolling Mrs. Smith on the floor and putting out the fire succeeded in smothering the flames in Mrs. Farren's clothes before she was seriously burned.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND'S TALK.

Union College Students Taught a Moral from the Exploits of Dewey and Hobson.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 19.—The one hundred and fourth commencement of Union College was begun to-night by the preaching of the baccalaureate sermon by President Raymond, who took for his subject "Heart Higher than Intellect." In the course of his sermon he said:

"It is impossible to point to any great achievement, any new creation of the human mind, that did not have its inception in faith. We do not know that any words passed between Lieut. Hobson and that little band that sailed with him into the jaws of death, but words were not needed. Every man felt that he was there because some one believed that he would not falter and that he was ready to die if necessary. He would not, could not, betray the trust imposed in him. Never was faith in the loftiest courage more gloriously vindicated. God pity the man who henceforth doubts the patriotism, the devotion, the inherent nobility of American sailors. Can we ever forget that where eight went there were literally hundreds ready to go? It is worth a whole campaign to have our faith in heroic qualities thus quickened. There is a brighter future for our land and for the world because of it, for faith is to make the progress of the twentieth century as it has made one of progress of every century. Faith in men, in human nature, that it is better than it seems, that it is capable of the highest virtue, the holiest impulses, the sublimest sacrifice.

The importance of purpose and plan in life was also dwelt upon, and in this connection Dr. Raymond said: "Where there is no plan there is little achievement. Commodore Dewey did not drift into Manila Bay, but steamed in with all his men awakened, all his guns loaded. He knew what he must do, and he did it. Life had large returns for him for that morning's work; his name goes into history to be known and praised for ages, not alone because he had chosen the naval profession, but especially because he had habituated himself to act with a clear and fixed purpose."

In his remarks to the graduating class, Dr. Raymond emphasized the fact that going out in the world at the present time when the Nation is departing from its former policies meant more than it did to their fathers. He said:

"Is our flag to represent only a splendid materialism, an aggressive commercialism, lust of power, pride of greatness? Then, though we lead the world, it will not be upward; though we live vigorously for a time, it will not be gloriously. As for the individual, so for the Nation; out of the heart are the issues of life. It is not in the power of commerce and trade of discovery and invention of the arts and sciences, to make life large and free, uplifting and ennobling. Our quickening faith, our exalted purposes, our enthusiastic devotion, must write the history of the twentieth century if it is to mark the progress of humanity, the realization of the prophetic hopes of the ages."

THE RUTGERS BACCALAUREATE.

The Rev. E. G. Selden of Albany Delivers the Sermon to the Graduating Class.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 19.—An eloquent baccalaureate sermon was preached this evening in the Second Reformed Church, this city, to the graduating class of Rutgers College by the Rev. Edward G. Selden, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church of Albany. There was a large congregation present with a full attendance of the college Faculty and students. The subject of Dr. Selden's discourse was: "This Present Life." His text was from I. Tim., 4-8: "But godliness is profitable in all things, having promise of life which now is."

"Paul means," said he, "that godliness is worth while, and that one can afford to 'exercise' himself to acquire it. Still the advantages of a godly life must be presented with care, for here comes in a paradox—one cannot come into godliness with a spirit of calculation. If one thinks to get personal advantage out of it he thereby separates himself from godliness. On the other hand, we have the wholesome and legitimate consideration which measures the glory and satisfaction of right living."

Describing some experiences which had been made to get away from this world, the preacher said that all such had been dismal failures. "They have no place," said he, "in the original and true Christianity, and they have never grown out of sincere godliness." Continuing in this line, the speaker showed how Christ Himself entered heartily upon this life and became intensely interested in it. In speaking of the lack in the world to-day, Dr. Selden said:

"Not only great masses in heathen lands, but not a few in what we call Christian lands, need to realize the grander things of life, the blessedness of purity, truth, kindness, and highmindedness. There are still many who are debased and weakened in body and mind. Paul was strictly logical. The inevitable outcome of life well lived here is a glorious life in the next stage of our existence. There is normal development from infancy to old age, and so by one more step the godly man passes away from the things of death into the endless life."

Harvard Baccalaureate.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 19.—The baccalaureate address to the graduating class at Harvard was delivered in Appleton Chapel this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New York. He took his text from the fifth chapter of St. Matthew: "Ye are the salt of the earth." His address was patriotic, and touched briefly on the college graduates' duty in the present crisis.

At Williams College.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 19.—The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Williams College was delivered by President Franklin Carter at the Congregational Church this morning. This evening Chancellor James H. Canfield of the University of Ohio delivered the annual address to the Young Men's Christian Association.

DIED ON A STREET CAR.

Mrs. Catherine Hoops Succumbed to Heart Disease.

Mrs. Catherine Hoops of 248 West Twentieth Street was taken ill on an Amsterdam Avenue electric car at Seventieth Street and the Boulevard last night, and died before medical aid could reach her. Heart disease is believed to have been the cause of death.

Mrs. Hoops was a widow, her husband having died a year ago. One of her sons is Herman Hoops of the firm of Hawley & Hoops, confectioners of Mulberry Street. He lives at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, and Mrs. Hoops was on her way home from a visit to him when she died. Besides this son, there are two others, William and Frank. There are also two daughters, Mrs. George Kohler and Mrs. Albert Enger. Mrs. Hoops was said to be well to do.

IT WAS A PARROT TREED.

He Awoke a Whole Neighborhood Crying "Help, Murder, Fire!"

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 19.—Cries of "Help!" "Murder!" and "Fire!" aroused two blocks on West Jersey Street this morning about 3 o'clock and started Policeman Hess on a hot run toward the spot whence the cries were heard. The cries were very high pitched and shrill and every one hearing them thought some woman was in distress.

As the policeman ran by, windows were thrown open and men and women ran out on the front stoops in their night clothing. In two minutes the whole neighborhood was aroused, and inquiring persons as they thrust their heads out were told by those ahead of them that a woman was being murdered. The raps of the policeman's club on the sidewalk added to the excitement. Above all sounded the shrill cries for help and the barking of a dog down the street in the same direction as the cries came from.

When the officer was a couple of hundred yards away the cries ceased, but the barking continued. The policeman ran to the corner, and in his haste almost fell over a big dog stretched across the sidewalk and barking at an object on the lower limb of a tree just above him. When the policeman said something to the dog the object above gave tongue and cried, "Let go! Let go!" Then the policeman said more things that were directed at the dog and at the parrot in the tree. A big crowd gathered in a couple of minutes and joined in the laugh. The policeman took charge of the bird and is awaiting an owner.

KILLED IN A TRAIN WRECK.

Two Men Lose Their Lives Near Mauch Chunk—Others Injured—Car Tumbles Into the River.

EASTON, Penn., June 19.—The east-bound passenger train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey due here a little after 6 o'clock this evening, was wrecked six miles above Mauch Chunk at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the engineer, Richard McHale of Easton, and the news agent, Charles Ebner of South Easton, were killed. Wilfred Yeomans, the fireman, and Charles Taylor, the baggagemaster, both of Easton, were badly hurt.

While the train was rounding a curve the rails spread and the engine, baggage car, and smoker left the track. The remaining three cars of the train stopped before they reached the broken rails. The engine plowed into the embankment.

Engineer McHale remained at the throttle and was found frightfully crushed between the engine and the embankment. He died a few minutes after he was found. Fireman Yeomans was cut about the head and body; it is believed he will recover.

The baggage car was broken to splinters and the roof and other portions of it flew up on the embankment, along which runs the Lehigh Valley track and struck a moving passenger train on that road. The Lehigh Valley train, however was not damaged.

Ebner, the news agent, and Taylor, the baggagemaster, were conversing in the baggage car when the crash came. The former was cut and bruised and his legs were broken and mangled. He died at Mauch Chunk. Taylor's breast is bruised, and it is believed he is injured internally.

The smoker tumbled into the Lehigh River. There were about a dozen passengers in the car, but all escaped. Some were painfully cut and bruised, and all are suffering from the shock.

THREE KILLED AND MANY HURT.

Norfolk and Western Passenger Train Derailed in Virginia.

ROANOKE, Va., June 19.—Norfolk and Western Passenger Train No. 4 was wrecked at 12:45 P. M. to-day two miles west of Shawsville. Three persons were killed and several injured.

The dead are Engineer Al Horner, Bristol, Va.; Fireman Edward Sadler, Bristol, Va.; Mail Clerk A. S. Francis, Marion, Va.

The injured are Mail Clerk I. V. Gill, Lynchburg, Va., seriously. two express messengers, names unknown; several passengers, names unknown.

Engineer Horner was buried beneath his engine, and Fireman Sadler was so badly scalded that he died two hours later.

The train was running down grade at the usual rate, and just at the entrance of a cut the flange of the outside rail broke, derailing the engine. The mail coach jumped over the embankment and was overturned, being completely demolished.

Mail Clerk Francis had his neck broken. Mail Clerk Gill was severely injured, and how he escaped instant death is a miracle. The express car telescoped into the mass of débris and the two messengers were badly shaken up. The front passenger car was derailed and half a dozen passengers were injured, but none seriously.

A special train bearing the officials and a corps of physicians was dispatched to the scene, and the killed and injured were brought to this city this evening.

MISS FAYERS MAY BE MARRIED.

The Woman Hurt by a Train Leaves St. John's Hospital.

Miss Eleanor E. Fayers, the young woman who was crushed by a train on the Long Island Railroad at Richmond Hill, Queens, on March 6 last, left St. John's Hospital on Saturday night. Miss Fayers is twenty-six years old. She was employed in Richmond Hill as a governess.

She was shortly to be married, and on the day she was injured left her employer's house to meet Edward Ten Eyck of Jersey City, to whom she was engaged. He was to meet her at Long Island City.

When hurrying to the station Miss Fayers ran in front of an express and both legs were crushed. She was taken on the train and to Long Island City, where both legs were taken off at the knees. When the injured young woman was being carried through the station to the ambulance one in the curious crowd to press forward was Ten Eyck. When he saw who it was that lay on the stretcher he became hysterical and had to be taken to the hospital and drugged to quiet him.

While in the hospital Miss Fayers was provided with artificial lips, and she became quite proficient in using them. Before leaving the hospital she said she was going to marry Ten Eyck, who was constant in his attention to her, and it was reported in Jersey City that the wedding had taken place there, but Mr. Ten Eyck's address is not given in the Jersey City Directory, and no minister could be found who had performed the ceremony.

A DETECTIVE'S BAD FALL.

McKenna Descended on His Head 25 Feet and May Die.

Thomas F. McKenna, a State detective, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, fell from the elevated railroad at the Washington Street station in Hoboken at 10 o'clock last night, twenty-five feet to the ground, and struck on his head. He was probably fatally injured. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

McKenna refused to tell the police anything further than that his foot slipped. For some reason he gave the name of Charles Johnson of 218 Eighth Street, Jersey City, and tried to hide his identity. Papers in his pocket showed his true name.

A witness to the accident says McKenna was scuffling on the platform or a car bound up the hill with two men, when he fell backward to the street. The men have not been found by the police, who believe the latter story and are making

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Members of
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, June 1, 1898.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING JULY 1, 1898.

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO. will, July 1, 1898, make an issue of its General Mortgage Coupon Gold Bonds, maturing July 1st, 1940, interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable January 1st and July 1st, and free of all United States and other taxes which the Company may be required to retain. The PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THESE BONDS ARE GUARANTEED by THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

These General Mortgage Bonds are part of an authorized issue of $4,500,000, of which $775,000 are now outstanding, and with the exception of $511,000 Equipment Bonds of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co., which mature and will be paid off October 1, 1900, are the first lien upon the entire property of the Company.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HEREBY GIVES NOTICE

That for each $1,000 of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1898, it will, ON AND AFTER JUNE 15TH,

GIVE IN EXCHANGE

One (1) Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bond for $1,000, maturing July 1, 1940—with coupon maturing Jan. 1, 1899—at a valuation of.....$975
A bonus in cash..... 25
The Coupon maturing July 1, 1898, will be paid at the time of exchange.

THE HOLDERS OF THE
$511,000
ERIE & PITTSBURGH EQUIPMENT BONDS

above referred to are also notified that until JULY 1, 1898,

THEY CAN EXCHANGE

their holdings on the basis of $1,100 flat per bond FOR

General Mortgage 3½ per cent. bonds as of July 1, 1898, at $975 flat per bond.

Holders desiring to avail themselves of these privileges will promptly notify the undersigned, forwarding their bonds, June 14th or thereafter, by Adams Express direct to, and at the expense of

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Philadelphia, June 18, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, MATURING JULY 1, 1898:

THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGE OF THE SAME FOR 3½ PER CENT. BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE 25th DAY OF JUNE, 1898. ALL BONDS NOT OFFERED FOR EXCHANGE ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL BE PAID IN CASH AT MATURITY BY THE UNION TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.
NEW YORK, BOSTON, June 15, 1898.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Holders of certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, or Preferred or Common Stock of The Oregon Improvement Company, are hereby notified that they may exchange such certificates for stock of The Pacific Coast Company, in accordance with the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, ON AND AFTER JUNE 20TH, on surrender thereof, properly endorsed, to the Manhattan Trust Company, at its office, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New York City, or to the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, at its office, in the Ames Building, Boston.

Any holder entitled to receive scrip for the fraction of a share may either sell the same to either Trust Company, or purchase from it such fractional amount as will entitle him to a full share.

Any holder mailing certificates for exchange, if entitled to fractional scrip, should advise the Trust Company of the fact, if he wishes either to sell the same or to buy additional scrip.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

Electro-Pneumatic Transit Co. Stock
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Special influences are likely to have effect during the coming week. Developments affecting individual stocks are expected and will in all probability influence those stocks, despite the general tendency of the market. It is not improbable that the diversion of part of the traffic over Brooklyn Bridge to Brooklyn and Coney Island to the Brooklyn Elevated Line, which has begun to run its cars over the bridge, will have a beneficial effect on the Brooklyn Elevated stocks. And likewise, such gains as may be reported by the elevated road will appear to be more or less adverse to the fortunes of Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The Soft Coal Consolidation.

This is an illustration. Developments in many other quarters are looked for. Further progress is expected in the pending plans for the merging of the soft-coal properties, news of which would naturally affect those stocks in general, and more particularly Big Four. In the rejuvenation of the bituminous trade Big Four is likely to turn up as the most important road in the combination—if not in control of the trade. Interests having knowledge of soft-coal matters are talking bullishly on Big Four as well as on the stocks of all the properties mentioned in connection with the proposed consolidation.

Proof of Distributed Wealth.

The fact that the new Government loan is to be enormously oversubscribed, and that so large a part of the subscriptions will come from the rank and file of American citizens, should considerably strengthen sentiment. It should prove an especially powerful argument to Europe as evidencing the distributed wealth of the United States. After France had raised by means of a popular loan the enormous war indemnity which she was compelled to pay to Germany, French securities enjoyed a most remarkable period of buoyancy—simply because of the proof given of the financial well-being of the French people, a fact never before appreciated.

Stories of Chicago Insolvency.

Last week the Leiter collapse furnished for a time a trump card for the bears to play. To add to its effectiveness, Wall Street was told that all Chicago was bankrupted by the fall of the young wheat king; that Chicago's big financial institutions were on the verge of failure. A paragraph from The Chicago Times-Herald is interesting in this connection:

"As complete evidence of the falsity of the idea that Chicago banks were dangerously affected by the collapse of the Leiter wheat deal, it may be stated that 100 shares of the stock of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank were sold yesterday at $425 a share. This is the highest price ever paid for Chicago bank stock. It represents an interest-paying basis of 2.83 per cent., the stock paying 12 per cent. on the par value. Illinois Trust stock has sold at the same price before, but the fact that it has done so again so soon after the difficulty mentioned indicates that there has not been any depreciation in Chicago bank stock values."

Mr. Armour on Wheat.

Apropos of the Chicago excitement, Mr. P. D. Armour is quoted as saying in regard to the outlook for wheat:

"Armour never sells anything at auction. This cash wheat is going to sell higher. It is not on any bargain counter. Every one can rest assured of that. On my authority, too, you can say that this wheat will not be hedged. We couldn't hedge it if we wanted to. The wheat isn't here. But we don't want to. The wheat is good property. We know what it is worth and we think we know the people who need it. In fact, we did just the other thing to-day. Hedges that Slaughter and some others had out we took back. I have no anxiety as to our ability to put this wheat into consumption at a good figure. I wouldn't touch it until I had secured all of it. The instant it developed that the grain was not to be sacrificed the demand appeared. We have had over fifty messages to-day. There are any number of millers here already. There will be no pressure anywhere; either on this side or abroad. All the Leiter wheat on the Continent has a big margin in it, and if that should be threatened there is plenty of money ready to protect it. It is a new deal now."

AS TO PEOPLE'S GAS.

Wall Street was much surprised on Saturday to learn that the recent litigation against the People's Gas Company begun by Mr. James Duane Livingston, which every one had lost sight of and believed settled, is still liable to become a factor in People's Gas affairs. The disclosure that Mr. Livingston's application for an injunction against the payment of future dividends on the company's stock has not been dismissed was startling, for the Street believed that the dividend matter at least had been disposed of.

People's Gas friends are not much disposed to talk about the Livingston suit nor about the other litigation which Wall Street hears is to be launched against the company, except to term them sand-bagging suits and to intimate that they are brought for stock-jobbing purposes. People who know Mr. Livingston, however, indignantly refute any such insinuations toward him. They say he has gone into the matter with no intention to annoy the company, but simply to protect his interests and to destroy a consolidation which he believes illegal. Future developments, his friends say, will show whether or not he is sincere.

Judge Dunn's action upon the petition for an injunction to restrain further dividend payments pending the hearing of the Livingston suit is expected shortly.

As has been frequently pointed out by THE NEW YORK TIMES, People's Gas insiders have not been advising their friends to invest in the stock at present, while the litigation is pending. They say that the company is paying 6 per cent. dividends on the stock and earning more. But there are possibilities of adverse legal decisions, and until they do find facts warranting such action they may be hesitant to urge friends to join them in taking new interest in the company's securities.

LEITER NOT A FACTOR.

Apprehensions of a probable demoralization in the stock market as a consequence of the collapse of the Leiter wheat speculative deals have not been justified by what has since happened in financial quarters. The uneasiness which was observable when the Leiter failure was first announced speedily passed away and the market has not since felt any depression by reason of it. Talking on this subject to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. R. M. Stuart-Wortley of the Stock Exchange house of Price, McCormick & Co. said:

"When word was first received from Chicago that the wheat deals of Mr. Joseph Leiter had ended in something like disaster Wall Street regarded the report with incredulity. This, however, was soon changed to belief as succeeding dispatches of a reliable character brought confirmation of the earlier information, and it had then a depressing effect on the market. The impression was so general that the Leiter wheat operations had been thoroughly successful that a knowledge of their resulting ingloriously was bound to give a shock to the Street. At that early stage its effects were certainly felt and further details were anxiously awaited.

"When later dispatches explained the matter at greater length and told that Mr. L. Z. Leiter was to lend the important assistance to his son which his name and credit could give, the whole incident became of secondary importance. It no longer excited any alarm, and as a stock market influence it had run its race.

"The only effect it is likely to have now on the situation is to cause a lower price temporarily for wheat. A considerable quantity of wheat still remains in the market to be disposed of, and such an effect as that referred to will probably be experienced. Any lower prices for wheat will, of course, lessen the prosperity of the farmers. But the Leiter affair is no longer a factor of consequence in the stock market."

ONLY A REACTION.

In a letter to clients discussing the financial outlook, the Stock Exchange house of Norton & Tunstall writes:

"The collapse of the Leiter wheat deal gave the stock market the first shock it has experienced in some time. It smashed the bull argument of dollar wheat, which had done service in connection with the Grangers for several months. It also led to a good deal of short selling of stocks, and that interest in consequence is growing apace. The speculative situation will be the stronger for this later on, and, barring a reverse to our arms, when large operators take hold of their specialties again for a renewed advance, prices will go higher than before. There will be setbacks, of course, and the next advance may start from a lower level of quotations than that now current. Many anticipate a bear campaign, but in a bull year such as this bear movements are not feasible—only reactions. Just as in bear years there are rallies on the covering of shorts rather than bull campaigns based on prosperous conditions.

"It is possible and even probable that the Granger shares will be quiet within a limited range for a time, though it is still insisted that Rock Island will sell at par ex dividend. The season in the corn belt has been backward, and nearly all the Granger roads have something at stake in that section of the country. It may therefore suit certain interests to let these stocks alone for the present.

"On the other hand, the relatively low-priced stocks on which dividends are being earned are likely to be well bought on moderate declines and to finally record substantial advances. All the Pacific stocks are included in this proposition, especially the preferred shares of the Northern and Union Pacific Roads. Dividends are being earned on the common stocks of both, which is a fair indication of the way business has recovered.

"Speculation is still susceptible to the progress of the war, and any favorable news in this connection, especially the capture of Santiago de Cuba, Havana, or Manila, would cause a sharp advance in the market. It is the judgment of military men that the war would not continue long after the surrender of the places named and the destruction and capture of Admiral Cervera's fleet. The fear of foreign complications seems to be passing away, but may be revived for speculative purposes at any time. The commonsense view of this phase of the situation is that neither Germany nor any other foreign country will be apt to intervene in our trouble with Spain, in view of the close relations and common interests which obtain between this country and Great Britain.

"Except the decline in wheat, general conditions reflect little if any change. And, in spite of the former, the chances are that farmers will get a fair price for their product this year, say, 70 cents a bushel. The Winter wheat crop is assured, and it seems fair to assume that the Spring wheat yield will be a large one, and that the railroads will have a good tonnage in consequence. Their earnings, however, are going to compare with heavy revenues a year ago. Therefore we cannot expect to continue to chronicle such heavy gains as were recorded during the first quarter of the present year.

"What seems inevitable is that stocks paying 4 and 5 per cent. dividends will earn this year 7 to 8, even after making handsome expenditures for improvements."

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 19.—There has been a slightly better demand for discount as the half year approaches, but the improvement in rates is purely temporary.

The Stock Exchange last week was dull, and prices relapsed generally. The chief feature was the collapse of from 2 to 3 per cent. in Brazilians, on the publication of the funding scheme

American railway securities showed a distinct all-around decline, but the undertone was strong, and any favorable war news would undoubtedly have a quick effect. Among the principal declines were: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 2¼ points; Union Pacific preferred, 2½; New York, Lake Erie and Western firsts, 2¼; Union Pacific, 1¾; Northern Pacific, 1⅝; Northern Pacific preferred. 1¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅝; Southern preferred, 1⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1¼, and Norfolk and Western preferred, 1¼. Other American railways declined from ¼ to 1.

Grand Trunks sold largely from the provinces—seconds 4 points lower, firsts 2⅝ lower, thirds 1⅞ off, and guaranteed 1⅝ off. Canadian Pacific showed a decline of 2¼ points.

South American railway securities shared fully in the depression.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week, and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 16, 1898	£38,156,127	.....
June 17, 1897	36,320,581	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 16, 1898	75,011,468	£49,390,109
June 17, 1897	79,900,480	49,168,860
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 16, 1898	28,142,000	14,498,000
June 17, 1897	30,771,000	16,000,000
RUSSIA.		
June 16, 1898	110,695,000	4,364,000
June 17, 1897	92,197,000	4,115,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 16, 1898	34,834,000	12,581,000
June 17, 1897	35,338,000	12,657,000
SPAIN.		
June 16, 1898	9,834,000	4,228,000
June 17, 1897	8,833,000	11,361,000
ITALY.		
June 16, 1898	15,100,000	1,021,000
June 17, 1897	15,028,000	2,138,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 16, 1898	2,860,000	6,965,000
June 17, 1897	2,630,000	7,002,000
BELGIUM.		
June 16, 1898	2,903,000	1,452,000
June 17, 1897	2,736,000	1,368,000
Total for the week	£317,535,595	£95,399,109
Total preceding week	318,104,884	95,452,988
Corresponding date last year	303,754,831	103,809,860

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following dividends are declared payable July 1.

By Astor Place Bank, a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock.

By the National Broadway Bank, 6 per cent., semi-annual, free of tax.

Speyer & Co. offer for subscription, at 103½ and accrued interest, $5,000,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1988. The subscription will be opened at 10 o'clock Thursday, June 23, and will be closed at 3 P. M. or earlier on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1898.
94th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK
1 AND 3 THIRD AVE. (Opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852. 90TH DIVIDEND.
NEW YORK, June 14th, 1898.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 20th, 1898.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 9th will draw interest from July 1, 1898.
WM. BURRELL, Pres't.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 4	July 1
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 4	June 13
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 6	June 13
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	June 15	June 30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-annual)	2½	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi. & Northw. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 27
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (quarter)	1¼	.....	.....	.....
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. (extra)	*10	Aug. 1	.....	.....
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Aug. 20	July 30	Aug. 15
Chicago & West Indiana (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	June 30	July 6
Den. & R. Grande pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 15	July 11	July 18
Fitchburg (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
Harrisburg Railroad	3½	July 10	.....	.....
Manhattan (quarter)	1	July 1	June 17	July 2
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	2½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 16
New York & Harlem	4	July 1	June 15	July 2
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	June 30	June 11	July 1
Northern Central	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Northern of New Hamp. (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Oregon R. R. & Navigation	1	July 2	June 16	July 5
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 16	July 2
Petersburg	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Petersburg pf.	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Phil., Wilmington & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Richmond & Petersburg	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Rio Grande Western pf.	1¾	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
St. L. & San Francisco 2d pf.	1	July 6	June 22	July 6

*Stock.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Balt. City Pass. R'y. (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 18	July 2
Chicago City	3	June 30	June 15	June 21
National Railway, St. Louis	1¼	July 9	July 1	July 16
United Trac. & El. of J. C.	¾	July 1	June 21	July 2
West End Street Railway, Boston, (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 2

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Fifth Av., New York, (quarter)	20	July 1	June 22	July 1
Fifth Av., New York, (extra)	5	July 1	June 22	July 1
Nat. Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 17	July 1
Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn	3	July 5	June 25	July 5
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 2

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

American Surety (quarter)	2	June 30	June 18	July 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 1
Guaranty	6	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Manufacturers' (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 2
Real Estate (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	July 15	June 30	July 16
Am. Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
American Express	$3	July 1	June 4	July 2
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 2	July 16
Am. Sugar Refining (quarter)	3	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Refining pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 2	June 15	July 5
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 2	June 15	July 5
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 30	June 4	July 1
Canton Company	50c	June 25	.....	.....
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 13	July 2
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 13	July 2
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 2
Consol. Car Heating (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Dan. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Dominion Coal pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	.....	.....
Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Equitable Gas & Electric, Utica, (quarter)	1¼	July 15	.....	.....
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	June 25	June 20	June 16
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	June 25	June 20	June 16
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 23	July 1
Lamson Store Service	4	July 1	June 16	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 2
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 18	July 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	June 30	June 18	July 1
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 16
Old Dominion S. S. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 25	July 1
Quincy Railroad Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	July 5	June 18	July 6
Tamarack	$4	June 30	June 2	June 9
Union Ferry (quarter)	1	July 1	June 30	July 2
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 2
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Welsbach Light	$1	June 25	June 17	June 28
West Side Construction	$7	June 27	June 20	June 27
Western Gas (semi-annual)	3	July 20	July 8	July 21
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1

MEETING.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Second National Bank	.....	.....	June 28	Special

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$5,000,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Consolidated Gas Company
OF
The City of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dated February 1, 1898. Maturing February 1, 1948. Interest payable February 1st and August 1st in the cities of New York and Baltimore.
Total Amount of Mortgage, $5,000,000

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, TRUSTEE.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, or of both principal and interest.

Principal and interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction of any United States, State, County, or Municipal tax or taxes, which said gas company, its successors or assigns, may be required to pay, deduct, or retain therefrom under any present or future law, said gas company agreeing to pay such tax or taxes.

The CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH (incorporated May 19, 1871, charter perpetual) is the owner of the franchises and property of the following Pittsburgh Gas Companies:

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
EAST END GAS COMPANY, and
FRANKLIN GAS COMPANY.

It also owns all the bonds and all the shares of stock of the ALLEGHENY ILLUMINATING COMPANY of the City of Allegheny, which latter company is the owner of all the property, rights, and franchises of the ALLEGHENY GAS COMPANY.

These companies, with the SOUTH SIDE GAS COMPANY, which supplies the district south of the Monongahela River, constitute all the gas manufacturing companies operating in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The exclusive right to manufacture gas in the two cities, as we are advised, is now vested in them.

The CAPITALIZATION of the CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY is as follows:

First Mortgage 5% 50-Year Gold Bonds	$5,000,000
6% Cumulative Preferred Stock, with the provision that dividends must be paid if earned	2,500,000
Common Stock	4,000,000
Total capitalization	$11,500,000

all of which has been issued save $500,000 of the Preferred Stock, which, so far as the same may be required in the acquisition of the South Side Gas Company, will be so used. Any portion of the $500,000 Preferred Stock remaining after such acquisition may be used from time to time for additional improvements or extensions.

The bonds now offered are secured by a first mortgage of all the property—real, personal, and mixed—of the above Pittsburgh Companies; and are further secured by the pledge with the Trustee of the $2,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, (all the bonds,) and the $2,000,000 Capital Stock (all the stock) of the Allegheny Illuminating Company of the City of Allegheny.

As more fully set forth in a letter of Col. John A. Tompkins, expert accountant of Baltimore, the accounts of the several gas companies were examined by him, for us, prior to their consolidation, with the following average per annum as reported by him for the years 1894 to 1897 inclusive:

GROSS EARNINGS	$694,763.40
EXPENSES	276,520.42
NET EARNINGS	$418,242.98

It will be seen from the above statement that without the advantages which may fairly be anticipated from consolidation, these companies have during the past four years earned an average amount more than sufficient to pay 5% interest on the $5,000,000 bonds and 6% dividends on the $2,500,000 Preferred Stock of the Consolidated Gas Company.

In addition to the report of Col. Tompkins, we ask reference to a synopsis accompanying the prospectus by Mr. F. H. Hambleton of Baltimore, Gas Expert, of his report upon the extent, situation, condition, output, values, etc., of the gas companies now consolidated. It will be observed that Mr. Hambleton "estimates the present values of the real estate, buildings, and plant, pipes, meters and services, franchises and business as established, at not less than $8,000,000."

$1,500,000 bonds of the above issue having been taken as an investment (by former owners of the constituent properties), we now offer the remaining $3,500,000 bonds for subscription, at 102½ and accrued interest, payable Tuesday, June 28th, 1898, when the bonds will be ready for delivery.

Application will be made to have these bonds "listed" on the Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges.

All legalities connected with the consolidation, form of bond and mortgage, and issue, have been approved by our Counsel, John G. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia, a copy of whose opinion and of the mortgage may be seen at our respective offices.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 22d, 1898, and close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, June 23d, 1898.

Allotments will be made as promptly as possible.

The right is reserved to reject applications, **to close the subscriptions earlier than said date**, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Copies of the Prospectus, &c., may be obtained at our offices.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS,
Baltimore.
JUNE 18th, 1898.

Pittsburg, Newcastle & Lake Erie R. R. Co
7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The above $219,000 Bonds Mature June 1st, 1898.

The Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, successor of the Pittsburg, Newcastle and Lake Erie Railroad Company, has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of Four per cent. per annum until June first, 1917, the present security and lien to remain in full force, the principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in gold.

The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Simon Borg & Company to purchase the bonds at maturity at par, and to extend the same on their account, said firm reserving the right to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders without notice.

Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege may notify Messrs. Simon Borg & Company at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Company, 20 Nassau Street, New York, on and after June 20th, 1898, to have the contract of extension and new coupon sheets attached.

THOS. M. KING, President.
Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co.

Referring to the above, we are now prepared to purchase at par any of the bonds which holders may desire to sell rather than extend.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
NO. 20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1880, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1898, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,427.80.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co.
General Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JAN. 1ST, 1988.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON JANUARY 1ST and JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with registration provision.

Registered Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 or $5,000 each.

According to the Annual Report of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1898:

The Net Income, after deduction of rentals and all other charges, was	$6,642,303
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	3,320,450
The surplus income was	**$3,321,853**

The Company has called for redemption its 5% First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, payable April 30th, 1898, and its 5% Debenture Bonds payable September 1st, 1898. Upon the retirement of the latter issue and of the Chicago & Southwestern Railway 7% Bonds, due November 1st, 1899, the **annual interest charges will be reduced by the sum of $495,546.**

The subscription for the above bonds at 103½% and accrued interest will be opened at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, June 23d, 1898, and will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Bonds are to be paid for not later than July 5th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.
New York, June 20th, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, April 30th, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

13	223	445	635	838
34	250	468	657	842
68	271	511	659	879
78	300	526	690	886
99	305	539	786	892
116	376	577	793	937
120	387	581	803	947
152	441	609	814	977
188				

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Friday, July 1st, 1898.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.

NEW ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

The Debentures of Series 9 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on July 1st, 1898.

W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

A DROWNING MAN

Kicks hardest just before he sinks, grasping even at a straw with which to retain his body above the water, so the GRANGER SHARES are struggling before the drop, grasping at little manipulated advances in SPIRITS, B. R. T., TOBACCO, and MANHATTAN, expecting these straws to hold up the tremendous body of stocks now fastly exhausting their strength. Our letter on "THE PRESENT SITUATION" will give you an insight into how the stock market is manipulated. Write for it at once, and sell C. B. Q. short. (See our advertisement in Sunday's N. Y. Herald.)

May, McElwee & Paine,
Bankers and Brokers, 50 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Produce Exchange.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY 7% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The above-

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL STATION FOR

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID,

8:33 A. M. Through Wagner Parlor Cars via Utica.
7:40 P. M. Through Wagner Sleeping Cars via Utica.

FULTON CHAIN, Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A.M. and 7:40 P.M., ar. Old Forge, 4:30 P.M., 7:30 A.M.

3 P. M. PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS ADIRONDACK AND DEAN RICHMOND from Pier 41, ft. Canal St., N. R., daily, except Sunday, connecting at Albany with express trains; 6:50 A. M. over D. & H., for Saratoga, Lake George, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain, Elizabethtown, Saranac, & Lake Placid; 11:13 A.M. over Adirondack Division N.Y.C., for Fulton Chain, Saranac, Lake Placid, Paul Smith's.

8:40 A. M. ALBANY DAY LINE from Desbrosses St., 9:00 A. M. from West 22d St. Daily except Sundays. Special train from Albany to Saratoga & Lake George. Direct connections for the Adirondacks, Hotel Champlain & Montreal.

SARANAC INN.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M..; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT T. B. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM., 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE G. W. CUSHMAN & SON.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 AM, 7:40 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S N. Y.—Leave New York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

LAKE MASSAWEPIE.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, CHARLES E. LELAND, Leave New York; Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.; arrive 6:27 P. M. and 6 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.

"In Heart of the Adirondacks,"

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

PROSPECT HOUSE.

OPENS IN JUNE.

Address W. T. GRAFF, Manager, care of Hotel Gazette, 945 Broadway, or 11 Broadway, Room 1,208.

ADIRONDACKS, HOTEL CHILDWOLD.

CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of ADIRONDACKS; 9 hours from New York City; golf, tennis, bowling, hunting, &c. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE and SEPTEMBER. Illustrated booklet and information address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York

Rocky Point Inn.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, ADIRONDACKS.

PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR.

Now open. Special rates for June and September. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., Old Forge, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.

WAWBEEK, ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE, OPEN JULY 1 TO OCT. 1, Under New Management.

INDIAN CARRY GOLF LINKS, (9 Holes.) For booklet address J. BEN HART, Proprietor, Wawbeek, Franklin Co., N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

CAPACITY, 1,200.

Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York. Opens June 25th.

Address W. H. PARKE, Manager, WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York.

Lake George.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS.

Charming location, fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet of views, &c., of H. W. BUCKELL, Lake George, N. Y.

New England.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

PINE RIDGE HOUSE, West Lebanon, N.H.

Surrounded by a large grove of beautiful pines, and overlooking the valleys of the Connecticut and White Rivers. Sanitary drainage; modern improvements. Accommodations 100; Terms Low.

New Jersey.

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J. Beautified. Renovated. Enlarged.

The handsomest, most exclusive, and best appointed hotel on the Jersey coast. New sanitary appointments. New golf course.

R. T. DUNLOP.

LONG BRANCH.

West End Hotel and Cottages.

COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
New York office, 115 Broadway, (Room 76.)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO

Will open June 23rd.
GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

LONG BRANCH, UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Ocean front. Opens June 25. Select family and transient hotel. Special rates for July. Illustrated booklet.

J. C. VAN CLEAF Proprietor.

Somerset Inn,

EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Normandie, (near Seabright,) New Jersey, fronting on the ocean and Shrewsbury River, will open Wednesday, June 29th, under the management of WM. S. HEWES. Office Hotel Normandie, New York.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 704 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE THE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Long Island.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

BY THE OCEAN AND SOUND.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 950, 1,313 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James' Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 338 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Resort Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (6) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (4) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Miscellaneous.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

Thousand Island House.

Opens June 25th, under the management of

O. G. STAPLES, PROPRIETOR.

Refurnished and in first-class condition. Superior cuisine and service. MR. J. B. STETSON will be at the CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 8th Av. and 33d St., New York, until June 20th, to quote prices and rent rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

For the Summer months can be had

AT MODERATE COST

in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario and Western Ry., a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness, 2,000 feet above the sea. Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the handsome Illustrated Book, "SUMMER HOMES," of 160 pages. It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, etc.

IN NEW YORK: 113, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 287 4th Av., 3 Park Place, Journal Recreation Bureau; 737 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 153 E. 125th St., 273 W. 125th St., Ticket Offices Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 801 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office.

Passenger rates now only 2 cents per mile.

J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 18. Two hours from New York by Harlem R. R. 1,200 feet elevation. Golf and all other amusements. Post Office address and R. R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

N. S. HOWE, Manager.

Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, 1 Madison Av., N. Y.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

Opens June 25th under new management. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

TURNBULL & CURRAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure a situation for her competent chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, today, at 572 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable woman as chambermaid and sewer, or parlormaid; best city reference. 118 East 37th St., basement door.

Cooks.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two sisters, together or separate, one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; can give best city reference; city or country. Coarlie, 408 West 56th St.

COOK.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure situation for her thoroughly competent cook, to whom she can highly recommend. Call, to-day, at 572 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; city or country; good reference; wages, $25 to $30. 135 West 60th St., Johnson's bell; no cards.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day or short distance in the country. Dressmaker, 108 West 47th St.

Housekeepers.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes to procure a situation for her competent laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, to-day, at 572 5th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do general housework or laundress in boarding house; city or country; present employer. 71 West 11th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman lately landed as laundress; willing to assist with housework. 232 East 52d St., basement bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Experienced; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; 7 years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation in the country for her waitress, whom she can recommend as being competent and a satisfactory, obliging young woman. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 106 5th Av., near 16th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend; two years' personal reference. Apply, present employer, 117 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; understands wines and salads, city or country; best reference. Waitress, 250 Lexington Av.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By woman to do washing and ironing; go out by day or take it home. 323 East 24th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Unusually good beginner; neat; accurate; reference. Miss Beginner, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single Swiss German as butler and valet; will make himself generally useful; wages $30; first-class city references. Butler, 131 East 31st St., two days.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a French Swiss; excellent references; accustomed to travel. M., 306 West 22d St.

BUTLER.—Family going abroad. E. M., care of Rippe, 101 Clinton Place.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By coachman of 30; careful city driver; understands his business in all its branches; can drive four and tandem. John, 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of family breaking up; employer can be seen. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; will be useful; good reference; country preferred. I. Dempsey, 339 East 36th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN; first-class man; absolutely sober and reliable; good driver, and one who thoroughly understands care carriages and horses. Apply 140 Broadway.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127 Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
NEW YORK, June 2, 1898.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, veterinary surgeons, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school, editors, editorial writers or reporters of daily papers, licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen, election officers, non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company, telegraph operators actually doing duty as such, Grand, Special, Sheriff's and municipal court jurors and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice" requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notice must be answerable in person (if possible) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize their duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe directly or indirectly in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

JOHN PURCELL,
Commissioner of Jurors.
County of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 28d day of December, 1897.

ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.

KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, CORNELIA C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Cornelia S. Martin, Marie Antoinette Heye, Minnie H. Craufurd, Annie C. Lockwood, Alexander M. Lawrence, Mary E. Lawrence, Camilla Patterson, Union Trust Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of CORNELIA C. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry S. Lawrence, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia C. Lawrence, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, the 2d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Executor, 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y. my16-1aw6wM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of New York, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Atty's for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Nuquet & Maliquet, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja8-1aw6mM

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

LEGAL SALES.

THIRTEENTH STREET.—District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of JOHN H. VALENTINE, bankrupt.—New York, June, 1898.

In pursuance of an order herein, entered in this court and dated June 18th, 1898, I will sell at public auction at the salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1898, at noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, all my right, title, and interest as assignee in bankruptcy of said JOHN H. VALENTINE, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and thirty-five (135) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street, running thence southerly at right angles to Thirteenth Street eighty-nine feet, (89;) thence southwesterly twenty-six (26) feet to a point distant ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the said southerly side of Thirteenth Street; thence northerly and again at right angles to Thirteenth Street ninety-six (96) feet and three (3) inches to the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning, being the premises known by the street Number 56 East Thirteenth Street, and the same premises which were conveyed by Abraham Valentine and Hannah Valentine to Abraham Gilbert Valentine by deed dated June 4th, 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of June, 1845, in Liber 466 of Conveyances, Page 64. In this deed the thing conveyed is described as "all the estate * * * of the party of the first part * * * in * * * the above described premises."

WM. FORSE SCOTT, Assignee.
WM. FORD UPSON, Attorney for Assignee, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

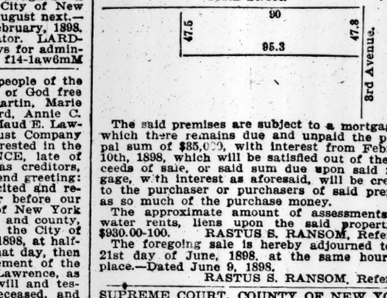
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Thursday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated August 10th, 1846, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the corner formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Atty., 203 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Atty., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:

164th Street.



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $85,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage, with interest as aforesaid, will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00-100. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 9, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia B. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

103rd Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

je2-2a r8w Th&M&Je23.

SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—EMMA E. SCHROEDER, plaintiff, against JACOB EDLER and MARY EDLER, his wife, John Edler, Henry Edler, and Catharine A. Willets, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee in the above-entitled action by order of this court, bearing date the 4th day of December, 1896, do hereby require each and every person not a party to this action and at the date of said order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in the property hereinafter described to appear before me on or before the 15th day of August, 1898, at my office, No. 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to prove his said lien and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. The premises in question are described in the complaint herein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street in said city, distant one hundred feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Tenth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Tenth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets nineteen feet; thence northerly parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1898.

DAVID McCLURE, Referee,
22 William Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
CLARK BROOKS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, N. Y. City.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Borough of Manhattan.—ANTHONY E. HELLWIG, plaintiff, against CHICAGO MILLINERY SUPPLY COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within six (6) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

To the defendant, Chicago Millinery Supply Company:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. James M. Fitzsimons, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated June 17th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the Office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, on the 17th day of June, 1898, at the Brownstone Building, City Hall Park, in the Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1898.

GEORGE W. GALINGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 5 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
je20-1aw6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—BURTON E. GREENE, plaintiff, against NU-BROOM COMPANY, defendant.—Summons. Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 20th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Nu-Broom Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. J. F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of June, 1898, and filed with the complaint on the 16th day of June, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the said county.—Dated June 18th, 1898.

ALEXANDER, COHN & POLLAK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 99 Nassau St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.
je20-1aw6wM

SUMMONSES.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—THOMAS PATON, plaintiff, against JAMES SEYMOUR SCOTT, defendant. Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., April 25th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of forty-eight hundred and sixty-six dollars, and with costs of this action.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, James Seymour Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Martin L. Stover, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated N. Y., May 19th, 1898.

STRONG, HARMON & MATHEWSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 45 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art,

a newspaper in itself; 16 pages, and occasionally 24, devoted entirely to books and art.

Selected classified lists of books printed several times a year as a guide to readers, with occasional lists on special topics of the day.

Books reviewed often from advance sheets; all the important books reviewed.

Reports of sales of books at auction in New York, Boston, and London compiled by experts.

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News notes on new books gathered in regular visits to publishers.

The best and cheapest literary publication in America.

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THE TRADE OF NEW YORK

Efforts for Its Extension Made and Being Made by the Merchants' Association.

FUND FOR AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Importance of the Metropolis as Market, Show City, and Summer Resort to be Set Forth in Millions of Circulars.

The Merchants' Association is endeavoring to raise $50,000 for its Fall campaign, which it proposes to carry on with the utmost energy. Speaking yesterday of the work accomplished and of the plans outlined for future action, a leading member of the association said:

"The work done in the past year by this organization speaks for itself. Its Board of Directors has no personal axes to grind. It works for New York as a whole. New York in the past has never striven to boom itself. The old-time merchant believed New York was big enough to take care of itself. What has become of that merchant? He has been driven out of business by the aggressive competition of the new cities with new theories and new ideas. New York's indifference in the past has resulted in a diversion of our export trade, and if it continues will lead to a diversion of our import trade and differentials by the railroads in favor of other cities. This can only be averted by an aggressive policy on the part of the City and State of New York.

"It must be realized that thirty or forty millions of our people have never been to New York. A new commercial world is born every twenty-four hours in all parts of our country. Young men are coming to the front and new firms are being formed. New York must be placed before these firms in an intelligent manner. This can be accomplished only by organization and by constantly placing before the merchants of the United States the importance of New York as a market, as a show city, as a Summer resort.

"The Merchants' Association has spent about $34,000 since the 1st day of January. There has been raised from the annual dues a little more than $25,000. The deficiency has been made good by the Board of Directors and their friends. The Board of Directors and officers serve without pay. They are responsible for the indebtedness of the association. They want as many firms as possible out of the 12,000 in New York City to become members of the association and pay their $25 for the annual dues. If a firm does not care to join the association in this manner, contributions are in order. Many real estate owners, realizing the value of the association's work for New York, have sent their checks for from $50 to $500.

"The money is spent to place New York before the country at large in an intelligent manner, to advocate a proper Consular service, to antagonize the existing diversion of our export trade, to encourage close relationship with Canada, to fight all discriminations against New York. The association fought the curtailment of our Post Office Department with success, and spent a large amount of money in doing it. It fought the question of transferring the control of the Erie Canal from the State to the Federal Government with success. It believes that the canal should be widened and deepened by the State in order that it may become a factor in regulating the railroads which enter our city.

"The association is now preparing millions of circulars to be sent broadcast throughout the country advertising the reduced rates this Fall. There are 150,000 merchants to be reached. Every set of circulars which goes into the mails costs the association $1,500 for postage alone. Every citizen of New York shares in the benefit derived from this work—the banker, the real estate owner or agent, the theatres, the hotels, the restaurants, in fact, all lines of industry; therefore all firms which are in the position to do so ought to help.

"The importance of what the association has been and is doing is fully recognized in Boston, where at a mass meeting called to organize a similar movement the Mayor announced that he would recommend to the City Council an appropriation for the work."

SQUADRON A'S CHURCH PARADE

Sermon to the Troopers by Bishop Potter in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Squadron A held its annual church parade yesterday afternoon from the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, to and from the Church of the Heavenly Rest, where the sermon was preached by Bishop Henry C. Potter.

The troopers were in full dress uniforms, with top boots, spurs, and gauntlets, but were not mounted. They marched down Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue under command of Capt. Oliver B. Bridgman, and at the church were met by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, who led the march into the edifice.

Previous to the arrival of the troopers an orchestra composed of brass instruments played the "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhäuser." The music throughout the service was elaborate, and the choir was augmented by several voices and a harpist.

Bishop Potter took as his text Matthew viii., 9: "For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me: and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it." Bishop Potter said, in part:

"This text is an example that all soldierly men should follow. The centurion who said these words to Jesus said he was under authority, and not the authority. We must all remember, whether a petty officer or a Major General, that there is some one in still higher authority. There are two types of authority, the higher and the lower. The higher may be called representative authority, in which the perfect personality of the man and the true quietness and modesty of character which he show class him as a leader."

Bishop Potter illustrated this class with an anecdote about the late Thomas A. Scott, Assistant Secretary of War during part of the civil war. The antithesis of this was given in an anecdote of a Spanish sea Captain and his personal ambition to rule. Continuing, the Bishop said:

"Officers must be able to rule themselves before ruling others. Among musical leaders this is apparent. The higher class wield their batons magnetically and hold complete sway over their musicians. They are intellectually superior to their assistants. The second class, who do not rule themselves, are unsuccessful and never achieve fame. They are not able to infuse the sense of authority of order.

"This is true of all of us, whether we exercise or submit to authority. By following authority we can convert barbarism to order and savage communities to law. Remember that each one is part not only of the human but of the Divine order. Remember 'Thy will, not mine, be done.' Even civilians know that misery, discomfort, and disorder come from exaggeration of self-consciousness. The words that Tennyson wrote of the soldiers at Balaklava, 'Theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die,' are our motto.

"Soldiers, remember those that are at home. You received with regret the news that only part were to go to the front. There is a field for heroic service here as well as elsewhere. Follow all commands of superior officers and obey them implicitly. May God give you and my brothers at the field of action the privilege of being heroes, and may He help them to help the oppressed races and uplift them from military barbarism and subjugation to purity in military and civil life, and may God make you and me faithful to the Supreme Commander to the end."

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church and Chaplain of the squadron, also spoke a few words and read a letter from the troops at the front, saying that those who had been ill were recovering, and that the men were receiving all the comforts practicable.

Father Walsh's Silver Jubilee.

The Rev. B. A. Walsh, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Astoria, will observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood to-day. At 10:30 a solemn high jubilee mass will be celebrated, the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell of Brooklyn officiating.

REV. J. L. SCUDDER ON DANCING

The Jersey City Pastor Says It Is Proper, and Gives Some Advice.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, delivered the sermon at the Tabernacle branch of the church in Lower Jersey City last night. The sermon was entitled "Is Dancing a Sin?" His text was from Ecclesiastes iii., 4: "A time to dance."

The discourse may have been suggested by a discussion during the week of the propriety of dancing on the excursion of the Sunday schools under Mr. Scudder's charge and the West Side Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday school. The Rev. Charles E. Little, the pastor of the West Side Church, and some of the members objected to the dancing, but they were in a minority.

"Dancing has existed among all nations," said Mr. Scudder. "There is a psychological basis for the amusement. It is the outward expression of internal exhilaration of spirits. A happy child skips to school, for walking is too prosaic for her state of mind. Nature was the first dancing master. If an organ grinder appears on the street, little children who know nothing of a two step or a waltz originate dances of their own. They dance because they love music and are happy.

"The word 'dance' in Hebrew means to leap for joy. The lame man healed by Peter danced and praised God at the same time. Miriam led off in the dance when the Israelites crossed the Red Sea and escaped from Pharaoh. When David killed Goliath there was universal dancing, and when Cuba is free from Spanish tyranny I shall feel like dancing myself. After a good revival meeting, fruitful in conversion, Lyman Beecher used to dance about the house to the music of his own violin. When the prodigal son repented and returned they celebrated the occasion with music and dancing, and at the wedding at Cana I have no doubt, our Saviour looked upon the dancing of young people with a favoring smile. Jesus was no ascetic like John the Baptist.

"I can see no sin in dancing. On the contrary it is a graceful amusement and perfectly proper if kept within reasonable bounds. I see no reason why Christians should not dance if they dance in proper company in proper places at proper times and in a proper manner. They have Biblical sanction for this diversion: 'Let the children of Zion be joyful in their King; let them praise his name in the dance.' From which I deduce this principle, that if your dancing is of such a character that you can glorify God in its performance, dance all you please. Dance so as to maintain your self-respect and purity of heart.

"Some good people take an ultra ground on this amusement and dispose of the whole question by one bold stroke of sweeping prohibition. To me this savors of fanaticism, and it certainly puts them out of joint with popular Christian sentiment, and diminishes their influence with young people. Under reasonable restrictions the great body of Christians believe in and encourage dancing among their children. This is natural, sensible, and just. True religion never objects to young people having a good time. They will have cares and sorrows later on in life. Why not let them frisk when they feel like it?"

Speaking of the time to dance Mr. Scudder said he should be not later than 11 P. M. The manner of dancing was a paramount consideration.

"A man should hold his partner at a respectful distance, using his arms to steady and guide her, and the women should see that these instructions are adhered to by the men. No greater liberties should be allowed upon the floor than elsewhere. When dancing degenerates into peripatetic hugging it becomes a disgraceful and sometimes a dangerous pastime. Public embracings are indelicate, and no true woman will allow her partner to hold her too closely. Her natural senses of propriety will tell her where to draw the line.

"The manner in which many women dress nowadays at social functions appears to me unnecessary and unjustifiable. Some full-dress receptions are wrongly named. Some of the ladies are only three-quarters dressed. Their costumes might pass muster in Central Africa or the Garden of Eden, but they are sadly out of place in a Christian civilization."

Pastor Scudder told his congregation to be careful with whom and where they danced. The sale of liquors at public balls and dancing pavilions was a snare upon which the libertine depended.

NEW CHURCH IN JERSEY CITY.

Dedication of St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran.

The new St. Matthew's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Wayne Street, between Jersey Avenue and Barrow Street, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. J. C. J. Peterson. The edifice is of granite and red brick, with brownstone trimmings, gothic style, and cost $65,000.

The congregation formed in line on Wayne Street at Jersey Avenue at 10 A. M., and, with Pastor Peterson and several visiting clergymen at their head, marched into the building. The opening prayer was offered by Mr. Peterson. This was followed by singing and a reading from the Psalms. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Rev. Leo Koenig, of New York. Pastor Peterson pronounced the benediction.

Special Sunday School services were held in the afternoon, at which English addresses were made by Superintendent Charles Mueller and the Rev. Charles B. Rabbow. The Rev. F. J. Holter spoke in German.

At the evening service the Rev. W. Loch of Brooklyn preached in German, and the Rev. J. J. Heichmann, also of Brooklyn, in English. Special services will be held in the church to-night and to-morrow night, and on Wednesday night an organ recital will be given.

Body in Bay May Be F. W. Crocker's.

William Robinson, a yachtsman of Bayonne, N. J., found a man's body in the bay yesterday afternoon. It had evidently been in the water for several months. Robinson towed the body to St. George, where it was taken ashore and removed to the Morgue at Clifton. The body appeared to be that of a middle-aged man and was coatless. The dead man wore black serge trousers and vest, and a blue and white striped shirt. In a pocket of the vest was found an open-face gold watch and gold square-linked chain. On each side of the crossbar of the chain was the following inscription: "Frank W. Crocker, from Employes Suburban Light and Power Company, Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1893." On a gold cross charm were the letters "S. S." over a raised star, and on each of the arms of the cross were the letters "U. O. G. C."

Mrs. John B. Clark Resigns.

Mrs. John B. Clark, President of the Ladies' Association of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, resigned yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the society. The resignation was made necessary owing to the resignation of her husband as pastor of that church. He closes his labors next Sunday, and in the Fall will assume the pastorate of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Detroit, Mich., to which he was recently called. The church is now looking for a pastor.

Passengers on the Umbria.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Umbria, from Liverpool and Queenstown, were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barbier, David Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Carpenter, Col. R. A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. D. Leroy Dresser, Oswald Kunhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes Lockwood, the Rev. Dr. Philip Grace, the Rev. Thomas Grace, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Simpson, John Watson-Taylor, and C. F. MacCartie, C. I. E.

Plague on the Island of Lipu.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 19.—According to mail advices from the Orient by the steamer Miowera the Island of Lipu, one of the Loyalty group, is being ravaged by a plague believed to be either black plague or Asiatic cholera. It threatens to exterminate the islanders.

Earthquake in the New Hebrides.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 19.—On March 28 the worst earthquake in years in the New Hebrides, making fissures 80 yards long and 16 inches wide, was experienced.

A HOBSON FOR THE ARMY

A Brother of the Merrimac Hero to Enter West Point Academy To-day.

SHOWERED WITH ATTENTIONS

The Young Man Spends a Day in This City and Receives Many Visitors—His Pride in His Brother's Career.

The name of Hobson, which has become famous in the annals of the navy through the Merrimac exploit, is about to have a representative in the other branch of the united service. James Marcellus Hobson, Jr., youngest brother of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, will report at the West Point Military Academy to-day to begin a four years' course. He passed his entrance examination some time ago at Fort McPherson, Georgia, after having won the appointment to the academy in a competitive examination in his Congressional district in Alabama.

Young Hobson arrived in this city Saturday evening and went to the Gilsey House. The name "J. M. Hobson, Jr.," Greensborough, Ala., which he inscribed on the hotel register, quickly attracted attention and the young man found himself covered with the reflected glory of his brother. It was his first visit to the city, and, under other circumstances, yesterday might have proved a dull day for him, but the magic influence of his name worked wonders. He had streams of callers throughout the day, including many army and navy officers, who testified to their admiration for his brother, and wished him a successful student career at West Point, for which place he left last evening.

Not a New Experience.

Young Hobson received the attentions of his callers with becoming modesty. The experience was not a new one for him, because ever since the news of the sinking of the Merrimac in the channel at Santiago all the members of Lieut. Hobson's family have been objects of general interest. On his way North he stopped at Washington, where he was introduced to President McKinley at the public reception last Friday. The President told him that he was glad to shake the hand of a brother of such a hero as Lieut. Hobson, and sent a message to the young man's parents, expressing his confidence that their son was safe. The President also said that he was only waiting for Lieut. Hobson's exchange to confer high honors upon him as the reward of his courage.

The young man said yesterday that his parents felt little apprehension for his brother's safety, though all the members of the family would feel relieved when he was back on his ship. He said that his brother had a magnificent constitution and thought there was little danger of his contracting yellow fever or any other disease. "I don't think he has anything to fear from the Spaniards," he said. "Undoubtedly they will treat him well, but he will not be able to enjoy their wine and cigars, because he neither drinks nor smokes."

Young Hobson is one of four brothers, of whom the eldest is a lawyer and the third is a cotton merchant. Lieut. Hobson is the second, and the young man who is about to enter West Point bears a striking likeness to him in appearance and expression. Judging from his speech and manner, he also resembles him in determination of character.

Speaks of His Brother's Deed.

Speaking of his brother's exploit yesterday, he said that he was no more proud of him now than he always had been. That was all he said, but if one could read his thoughts it was in his mind to add that he knew the stuff of which his brother was made, and that the fact that he had succeeded in a dangerous enterprise, for which he was fitted by nature, was no occasion for special pride. If he had failed, that would have been cause for surprise. The young man's pride in his brother was in the man, and not in the deed that brought him fame.

There was no trace of egotism in the matter-of-course way in which the young man seemed to regard Lieut. Hobson's daring act. It was simply an honest expression of faith in the ability of his brother to overcome any obstacle—a faith based on affectionate contemplation of a career that has presented no illustration of the word "failure."

Young Hobson said that his brother's last visit home was one year ago. The last letter which the family received from him arrived the day before news came of the sinking of the Merrimac. In that letter Lieut. Hobson wrote: "You need not be surprised if you hear that I have been called upon to perform an important service. Do not believe all you read in the dispatches. I will cable you."

Mr. Hobson believes that his brother will welcome transfer from the Construction Corps to the line of the navy, now that the war offers opportunity for active service.

SAID THAT SHE WAS SHOT.

Woman Hurt in the Head While Standing at a Window.

Mrs. Kate Farrell, thirty-five years old, of 272 Thirteenth Street, Jersey City, was standing at a front window of her rooms yesterday when she was struck on the head by a missile, which inflicted a severe scalp wound.

She notified the police that she had been shot. Neither she nor any one in the neighborhood had heard the report of any weapon, however, and the bullet found not be found in the all of the room in which she stood. She was taken to St. Francis Hospital, where the wound was dressed. The surgeon said the wound seemed to have been made with a blunt instrument.

Man Hit by a Stray Bullet.

John Lipin, twenty-five years old, of 86 Union Street, Brooklyn, was sitting on the stoop of his residence yesterday morning with his child in his arms when a bullet struck him in the right arm. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The police, who are investigating the case, think that a revolver was discharged at random by some one who was beginning the celebration of the Fourth of July rather too soon. Mr. Lipin does not think any one fired at him intentionally.

Y. W. C. A. Free Summer School.

During the entire Summer there will be a school in session at the Young Woman's Christian Association, at 7 East Fifteenth Street. This Summer course is under the direction of Miss Doheny, Chaplain of the institution. The classes are free of charge and open to all self-supporting women and girls. There will be evenings both of instruction and of recreation. On Mondays there will be concerts, readings, moving pictures, and illustrated lectures. Tuesday evenings will be devoted to Bible study and a service of song. On Wednesday evenings there will be classes in physical training, musical drills, besides parlor games. On Thursdays there will be classes in fancy work, embroidery, and millinery. On Fridays the singing circle will meet and pupils will be taught to sing by note.

Died While His Wife Waited.

William Kopf, a machinist in the employ of the Empire Machine Company, at 208 Broadway, was found dead yesterday morning on the stoop of A. Prinsker & Sons' shoe factory, at 46 South Fourth Street. Kopf had intended on Saturday to accompany his wife on a Sunday school excursion, but his work prevented. Mrs. Kopf returned home in the evening, and not finding her husband home, she sat up all night, awaiting his return, and was greatly distressed because he failed to appear. It was 6 o'clock when a policeman saw Kopf in front of the factory. He seemed to be asleep, and as he was well dressed he was not disturbed, but soon after the officer discerned that the man was dead. A physician said he died of heart disease. Kopf was thirty-eight years old and lived at 882 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

Body on Oak Island Beach.

A body—apparently that of a seaman—was picked up yesterday on Oak Island Beach, L. I. In the pockets were found papers and money. The name on the papers is Victor Tusser, Philadelphia. The body had been in the water for some time.

O'Neill's

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

CHINAWARE AND CUT GLASS.

A chance for saving.

English porcelain dinner sets, 112 pcs., handsome decorations, ... $7.75

Carlsbad china dinner sets, 102 pcs., in two neat decorations, with gold lines, . . $13.75

Carlsbad china tea sets, 56 pcs., in four neat decorations, gold lined, ... $6.75

Two specials in English porcelain tea sets of 56 pcs.; value $3.75 to $4.25, at $2.75 and $3.75

Chamber sets, in four decorations, 10 pieces, special, 12 pcs. $3.75. . . . . $2.25

Latest designs and cuttings in cut glass.

8-inch berry dishes, ... $4.25
Water bottles, special, ... $1.48
Tumblers to match, ... 25c.
Celery trays, special, ... $4.48
Handle olive dishes, special, . . $1.48

H. O'NEILL & CO.

LIGHTS IN STREET LAMPS

Bright Electricity Makes the Old-Time Gas Look Dim.

PEOPLE WANT STRONG LIGHT

Official Tests Show that the Gas Furnished the City Is Better than the Contracts Call For.

Viewed from the brilliantly lighted interior of an electric car, or a hotel lobby, the old-fashioned gas lamp on the street corner cuts a melancholy figure at night. Even at its best the flickering, yellow flame appears feeble and ineffectual compared with the penetrating glare of the electric light, or with the illumination afforded by the Pintsch light, and the yellow flame is not always at its best. New Yorkers who have occasion to pass through streets remote from the main thoroughfares after dark frequently wonder at the dimness of the lights in the gas lamps. So accustomed, in fact, have the residents of this metropolis become to strong light in public places that twenty-two or twenty-five candle-power lights in a street are suggestive of either a defect in the lamps or a deficiency in the quality of the light.

Persons employed by the City Government to look after the public lamps and their supply of gas say that these old-time illuminators are actually doing more than their duty. The flame standard for a street gas lamp is twenty-candle power. E. G. Love, the Municipal Chemist, who for a great many years has tested, measured, and compared all of the illuminating gases supplied to this city, says that the minimum candle power of the Manhattan Borough gas lights is between 23 and 24; the maximum is between 28 and 29, and the average is not far from 26. S. McCormick, the City Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, says that New York has been getting the best gas of any city in the world for several years.

These official statements will doubtless surprise a number of persons who have imagined that there was something radically wrong with the public gas supply. Since the electric lamps have become so common in the streets there is scarcely a gas-lighted neighborhood that has not felt that it was being defrauded out of its proper amount of light. Occasionally complaints are heard that certain gas lamps are no better than kerosene oil lamps, and the complainants aver that the illuminating power of the gaslights is continually diminishing. "Persons are apt to form such impressions," said Mr. Love, "upon going into gaslighted streets after their eyes have become accustomed to the brighter glare of the electric lights. Now that the street cars and the elevated trains are lighted by the electric light, or by the Pintsch light, even a twenty-five-candle gas flame appears dim. Undoubtedly there are poor burners in some of the lamps, and in certain instances lights may be defective from other causes, but as a general thing the gas furnished by the several companies operating in the Borough of Manhattan is of good quality."

Tests Every Week.

All of the gas manufactured for illuminating purposes in Manhattan is tested by Mr. Love once each week. There are two official testing stations, one at the Bowery and Grand Street, and the other in Seventy-ninth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, Mr. Love has his own service pipes connected with the street mains and he makes his tests with elaborate care and accuracy, but without regularity as regards the time of the tests. He purposely avoids systematic regularity in that respect in order that the gas companies may not know when their gas is being tested. Mr. Love analyzes the quality, tests the illuminating power, and measures the pressure of the gas manufactured by each of the New York companies. He says that in recent years he has found no evidences of any deterioration. On the other hand, the companies, stimulated by the competition of the electric light, appear to have made special efforts to improve their service. "It is obviously for the interest of the gas companies to treat the public fairly and to keep their private patients good-natured," remarked Mr. Love.

There is one shortcoming in the public gas service that is gradually being remedied. In some parts of Manhattan the gas mains are too small to adequately supply all of the houses and public lamps which they feed. These small mains were put down many years ago, when the localities were sparsely settled. The demand for gas has outgrown their capacity, and the companies are replacing them with larger pipes as rapidly as opportunity offers. If the burner in any street lamp is defective the fault lies with the company which is responsible for the care and lighting of that particular lamp. The city's contract with each gas company covers the furnishing of the gas, the lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, reglazing, and painting of the lamps, and the furnishing of the burners. If any complaints relating to the gaslights or the condition of the lamps reach the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, such complaint are promptly sent to the gas company directly concerned, and within a day or two a municipal Inspector goes to see whether the cause of complaint has been removed.

Lack of Inspectors.

The lack of a sufficient number of Inspectors is felt by the Municipal Lamp Bureau. There are only four Inspectors to look after all the lamps in this great Borough of Manhattan. The Lamp Bureau is obliged to depend largely upon the police for information, and it also has to rely to a great extent upon the system of lamp inspection maintained by the gas companies. Each company has its own force of Inspectors, and repairers, and efforts are made to have thorough inspections made nightly as well as daily. President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company said a few days ago that each gas lamp was inspected a certain number of times every week, and whenever a defect was discovered it was remedied at once. The price which the city pays for its gas varies. Each company gets so much per lamp per annum, the amounts ranging from $12 to $28. When the Equitable Gas Company obtained its franchise, its management agreed to supply the city lamps with gas for not more than $12 per year for each lamp, and a number of the public lamps are lighted by the Equitable at that rate. The other gas lighting contracts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are: The Standard Gaslight Company, $13.04 1-3 per lamp per annum; the Consolidated, $17.50; the Central Union, in the Twenty-third Ward, $24; the Northern Union in the Twenty-fourth Ward, $28, and the Yonkers Gas Company for supplying a small portion of the Twenty-fourth Ward, $28.

Superintendent McCormick of the Lamp Bureau is responsible for the statement that whenever specific complaints are sent to the gas companies the cause of complaint is promptly looked into by the companies' employes. When asked about the kind of burners in use on the public gas lamps, Mr. McCormick said that as a rule the burners were very good and they burned more than the stipulated quantity of gas per hour. The stipulated quantity in the city contracts is three feet an hour. "We have comparatively few companies about the street gas lamps," continued the Superintendent. "There is seldom any trouble with the gas lights at this season of the year. Sometimes naphthalene forms in the gas pipes and obstructs the flow of gas. That occurs in the Fall, however, when the weather changes suddenly from mild to severely cold. In very cold weather hoar frost forms in the rising pipes which conduct the gas up through the lampposts. We generally cut that out by pouring in alcohol. This hoar frost forms like icecones, and sometimes, when the sun shines brightly after a cold snap, the hoar frost within the lamppost melts and drops down into the elbow of the pipe underground, completely clogging the passage. Occasionally it is found necessary to dig up the pipes in order to get this obstruction out. At the present season I know of no reason why the gas lamps should not give as good light as they are able."

Before the municipal consolidation the gas supplied to the public lamps in New York was tested by Chemist Love daily. A clause of the new charter expressly provides that these official gas tests shall be made weekly.

Public Electric Lamps.

There are nearly 4,500 public electric lamps in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. These are mostly single lamp arc lights, each giving an illumination of 1,200 candles at an angle of 40 degrees. The city pays 40 cents per night for the single-lamp lights and 45 and 50 cents per night for the double-lamp lights. These lights are supplied under special contracts, as follows: The Brush Company, 772 lights at 40 cents and 91 light at 50 cents; Edison Company, 236 lights at 40 cents and 208 lights at 50 cents; Harlem Company, 66 lights at 40 cents and 19 nights at 50 cents; Manhattan Company, 711 lights at 40 cents and 10 lights at 50 cents; Mount Morris Company, 515 lights at 40 cents; North River Electric Lighting Company, 938 lights at 45 cents; Bronx Gas and Electric Company, 496 lights at $1.25; the Pelham Electric Light Company, 65 lights at 40 cents.

There is now no system of official inspection of these electric lights. When Gen. Newton was Commissioner of Public Works Lieut. John Millis, now of the United States Engineer Corps, was employed as an electrical expert to look after the electric lights in the public streets and squares. Since Gen. Newton's time there has been no organized attempt at inspection of the electric lights. The municipal officers have an abiding faith in the good intentions and trustworthiness of the electric-lighting companies. "We are satisfied that companies are giving the city what they have agreed to," said Superintendent McCormick. "There is no reason why they should not do so, for speedy detection would follow any attempt at bad faith."

Chemist Love explained that it was for the business interests of the electric-lighting companies to keep their arc lights up to a high standard, for a great many private lamps were on the circuits.

The Pintsch gas, with which the elevated trains and the cable cars are illuminated, is of so rich a quality that it can only be burned effectively in a small flame, therefore each lamp contains a cluster of small burners. Each lamp has an illuminating power of between fifty and sixty candles, being more than double the brilliancy of a gas light in a street lamp in the very best of order.

ELEVATED TRAINS ON BRIDGE.

Cars Were Crowded Yesterday, but the New Service Worked Smoothly.

The lowering weather yesterday did not prevent thousands from using the new service of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, which began running its trains over the Brooklyn Bridge on Saturday. A dozen ticket sellers, six at each end of the bridge, had all they could do to attend to the traffic, which was heaviest about noon. The trolley cars and regular bridge trains received a good share of the traffic, but, notwithstanding this, the elevated trains were crowded throughout the day.

Mr. Barton, General Superintendent of the Brooklyn Elevated Road, said that the experiment was, in every sense of the word, a success. Everything had worked smoothly from the beginning.

The elevated trains run every ten minutes from 5 o'clock A. M. until midnight.

Daring Robbery in Brooklyn.

A daring robbery was committed early yesterday morning by two Austrians. Samuel Goldberg of 197 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, was the victim. He was standing in front of his home when Samuel Schweire of 234 Johnson Avenue and Benjamin Robinson of 11 Cook Street, stole up behind him. While one held him the other struck him in the back of the neck. Goldberg fell, and when he managed to struggle to his feet was knocked down again, beaten and kicked until he was no longer able to offer resistance. Then his assailants rifled his pockets, and having secured his gold watch and chain ran away. They were arrested later.

The smaller a man's capital, the fewer risks he can afford to take. Investments at 25 per cent he must shun; men's "all wool" suits at $7 and $8 he ought to fight shy of.

We have suits at $10, but they're the washable kind; at $11, but they haven't a shred of lining—from that, up to $36.

Ask for our $1 brown-mixed linen waistcoats.

They were $4 and are sure to look well if you button up your coat—washable.

Knickerbockers of same stuff, $1.50—were $3.50.

To be sure low crown straw hats are the nattiest, but not always becoming.

Oho! you haven't low crown hats then? Plenty of them, $2.50 and $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Public Lamps Broken.

Reports received at the Police Department yesterday showed that 1,000 lamps had been broken in the streets of Brooklyn during the riots on Saturday night. Of this number 500 were in the Eighth Ward, 200 in the Fifth Ward, and 100 in the Seventh Ward. The remainder were scattered throughout the city.

Sued for Damages.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, of 1,000 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, has begun suit for $5,000 damages against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. She was a passenger on a car which collided with another car on Fulton Street, near Classon Avenue, on Feb. 22, 1897, and was injured.

Fatal Fall from a Window.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, aged seventy-five years, of 1,000 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, fell from a window in the rear of her home yesterday and was killed. She was found lying on the ground by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, who lives with her mother.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

And now for Parasols!

A Sale that has a direct personal interest for every woman. With so many swell offerings of like nature, folks wonder where our profits come in. **It means that to-day you can buy**

All-Silk Parasols, in plain, stripes, checks, and veiling, trimmed in black and white and colors, too, regular $3 kinds . . . . . Special $1.75

All-Silk Parasols, of extra quality, in plain colors, brocades, figured and fancy plaids, with values to $5.50 . . . . . Special $2.98

Children's All-Silk Parasols, in plain colors and plaids, with ruffles, value $1.00 . . . Special 69c.

Misses' All-Silk Parasols, plain and fancy figured, in colors, value $1.75 and $1.98 Special $1.25 & 98c.

A lot of Ladies' All-Silk Umbrellas, in black, blue, garnet, green, and brown, value $2.98 Special $1.98

Union Silk Umbrellas in black and colors, value $1.98 . . . . . Special $1.25

H. O'NEILL & CO.

USHER W. CUTTS VINDICATED.

His Management of the Orange Schools Commended.

ORANGE, N. J., June 19.—The recent removal of Superintendent Usher W. Cutts of the Orange public schools, after he had filled the position for twenty-six years, has been given new interest by the publicity of a report by the Citizens' Committee appointed by the Committee on Teachers of the Board of Education to report on the condition of the schools and the qualifications and efficiency of the teachers.

The present board is composed of eleven Democrats and four Republicans, and the removal of the Superintendent was made a caucus measure. One of the arguments advanced for the removal of the Superintendent was that the schools had deteriorated under his charge.

The Citizens' Committee appointed by the Democratic Committee on Teachers consisted of ex-Mayor John Gill, Wilberforce Freeman, and Samuel F. Jayne, two ex-Commissioners. The report presented by this committee, which was expected to vindicate the position of the Democratic majority, has been suppressed by the Committee on Teachers, but from members of the Citizens' Committee it has been learned that they reported the schools to be in splendid condition, with a corps of thoroughly efficient and up-to-date teachers, and a course of study which has produced results that compare favorably with those attained in any other schools in the vicinity.

No successor to Superintendent Cutts has as yet been selected, but the board will meet Monday night to attempt the task of making a selection from among the fifty applicants for the position.

May Enjoin Cranford Gas Company.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 19.—The property owners of Westfield are in a state of indignation over the invasion of their town by the Cranford Gas Light Company, which is laying pipes through the principal streets, though permission has never been granted by the local authorities. Under the charter by which the gas company exists it asserts that it does not need the consent of the township officials to do the work. For several days the township officials had officers stationed along the proposed line of the mains for the purpose of preventing the work being commenced, but they finally drew them off, and the company is now pushing the work as fast as possible in order to get through before an injunction can be served, which has been threatened by the officials.

Dr. Dold Accused of Assault.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 19.—It was learned to-day that Dr. Dold, Assistant Medical Superintendent of Bloomingdale, has been charged before Judge Silkman with striking Marie Conway, one of the employes of the asylum. According to the girl's complaint, she and Mrs. Dold had some angry words on May 27 and Dr. Dold attacked her, blacked one of her eyes, and knocked her down. She claims to have been severely injured. She is now at the home of friends in Manhattan and, it is said, has engaged a lawyer to bring a civil action against the physician. The resignation of Dr. Dold from his position has been announced, but at the asylum it is said the alleged assault had nothing to do with the resignation. Dr. Dold had been connected with the asylum for sixteen years.

Knights' Graves Decorated.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 19.—Crescent Company, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, to-day observed its practice of annually decorating the graves of the dead members of the order in the cemeteries of Plainfield, North Plainfield, South Plainfield, and Scotch Plains. The company was divided into squads this morning, each one visiting a cemetery and performing the rites. This afternoon, Raritone Company of Brooklyn, accompanied by Unity Drum Corps of Elizabeth, came to Plainfield and joined with the Crescent Company in the ceremonies of the day. A parade was held through several streets.

Jersey Towns May Not Consolidate.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 19.—Ex-Mayor Gilbert of Plainfield, who is at the head of the Board of Trade Committee working to secure the consolidation of Plainfield and North Plainfield into one municipality, reports that there is a great lack of interest in the project. There is a strong anti-political feeling against the consolidation on account of the two towns being in different counties—the city in Union and the borough in Somerset—though they are virtually one in business and social relations. The politicians of North Plainfield think that in the event of the consolidation they would wield little influence in Union County.

Order of United Workmen to Meet.

ASBURY PARK, June 19.—The twenty-sixth annual session of the Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will be held in Asbury Park this week, the first meeting being scheduled for Tuesday. The sessions will be held in the Brunswick Casino, and the headquarters of the order will be the Hotel Brunswick. The local Committee of Arrangements anticipate an attendance of from 3,000 to 4,000 delegates and members of the order. A large number of delegates arrived from the West yesterday.

Sued by His Victim's Widow.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 19.—Prosecutor Stagg of this place, as counsel for Mrs. George Nixon of Paterson, yesterday brought suit for $10,000 damages against Michael Welsh, a prisoner in the Hackensack jail, who was recently convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Nixon, whom he knocked down, but who struck something in falling, which caused his death. The commencement of this suit has caused considerable surprise, as the defendant, it is said, is penniless.

Pickpocket Hanged Himself in Jail.

TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—John Zimmons, thirty-one years old, who was sentenced at Newark ten days ago to two years in State Prison for pocket picking, hanged himself in the State Prison last night. He left a letter to his mother, saying he could not stand his disgrace, and asking her forgiveness.

AMUSEMENTS.

Madison Square Roof Garden.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
SECOND SEASON.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
BY THE
Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra.
HENRY P. SCHMITT, CONDUCTOR.
In Event of Rain Concert in Amphitheatre.
ADMISSION, 50c.

5 TH AVE. THEATRE, B'WAY & 28TH ST.
Edwin Knowles .....Manager
13TH WEEK ENGAGEMENT OF
MRS. FISKE.
Continuance of Success, Sardou's Comedy,
DIVORCONS.
EVE., 8:30. SAT. MAT. ONLY AT 2:15.

THE COOL Casino — Theatre & Roof! Adm. 50c. — 5th & Last Wk! THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL! "The Greater" ERMINIE!
FRANCIS WILSON, with PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, and HENRY E. DIXEY.
"EVERGREEN" To-night! RICE'S SUMMER NIGHTS! Roof. Adm. 50c. Evergreen Exs., $5.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS in "A GAME OF CARDS."
PAPINTA, New Dances.
BEATRICE MORELAND in "A GAME OF GOLF."

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 18...	2,137,058
Same week last year.....	1,336,661
Stocks to date this year.....	50,005,013
Corresponding date last year.	22,047,185

Bonds for the week.....	$11,401,160
Same week last year.....	10,554,700
Bonds to date this year.....	399,991,580
Corresponding date last year.	193,414,310

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1¼@1½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

Activity Throughout the Country—Sharp Competition Keeps Prices Down.

Mr. Archer Brown, resident New York partner in the iron house of Rogers, Brown & Co., has just returned from a trip to the West, reviewing the pig iron interests of his concern in Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. Mr. Brown while in Cincinnati attended the annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association, which brought together the foundrymen of the whole United States. The views of this careful observer of current developments in iron and steel are of much interest.

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"As to present aspects of the iron and steel trade," said Mr. Brown, "the story seems to be the same everywhere—a huge volume of business at extremely low prices. The capacity of our furnaces, rolling mills, and foundries has grown to be very large, and while nearly all are well employed there is not yet business enough to prevent sharp competition for new orders. The experience of the past six years has taught manufacturers that they must take work at low figures or see some one else get it. There is, therefore, a lamentable lack of courage in holding out for profitable prices now that active business has returned.

"Some of the large steel plants might be named as exceptions to this rule. The Illinois Steel Company, for example, has been so crowded with orders that it has practically abandoned the local market for foundry iron to other districts; finding it more profitable to put the product of its eighteen furnaces into finished forms which yield better profits. A Director of this company told me in Chicago that they never before had such a volume of orders on their books. He mentioned that for Japan alone they were filling orders aggregating 80,000 tons of steel in different forms.

"Phenomenally low lake freights on Lake Superior ores and low cost of ores and coke make it possible to produce pig iron and its products at the lowest figures on record. This renders all forms of construction possible at a less cost than ever before in this country or any other. It also aids materially in exporting our iron and steel products. All iron and steel, however, resolves itself into labor in the last analysis, and it is very certain that any changes in the future will be in the direction of advanced prices. If the makers of pig iron and steel rails and billets are able a year from now to produce their material at what they are now selling it for they will do very well.

"I found in the West every line of manufacture closely connected with the agricultural interests to be running at highest pressure. The big agricultural implement concerns about Chicago will turn out for the year a product in excess of anything in the past, and nearly all of them are unable to manufacture fast enough to supply the demand. They expect another good year's business after this for the reason that the farmers for five years past have been economizing and will now be able to replenish worn-out field machinery, stoves, buggies, sewing machines, &c. Wonderful stories are told of the improved condition of Western farmers. Instances are given where the proceeds of a single crop have paid for farms. It is not expected that the high prices of wheat and other products will be maintained in view of the enormous crops that are now assured, but there is every reason to believe that prices will rule high enough to add to the already comfortable condition of the farming class.

"As to prospects for iron in the last half of the year, the impression is that consumption will steadily increase. It would have been running at a higher pace now but for the war and the period of close money which lasted through the Spring and which checked and deferred many new undertakings. These will come forward in the next few months, in all probability. Money has become very easy at Western centres. It is stated that dealers in bonds at Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland are doing a better business than those in the same line in New York. It would take but a small addition to present demands to completely change the aspect of the iron and steel markets, for we are now producing wellnigh our maximum and an increase of 10 per cent. in consumptive demand would make our markets very strong and active.

"A very significant move in steel is the building of an extensive basic plant by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Birmingham. The financial part is arranged, and construction is about to commence. The product will be 1,000 tons per day, and most of it will be taken by industries that will group themselves about the plant at Birmingham and by the Southern railroads who will naturally look to that source of supply for their steel rails. This undertaking may have an important bearing on foundry and forge irons. It will naturally be followed by the construction of other steel plants in Alabama, and in time the product of the furnaces which now finds its way to every part of the world will be absorbed in the more profitable form of steel. This will make it necessary for consumers of foundry irons to look to other sources of supply. As it takes a year or more, however, to construct a large steel plant there is no danger of immediate disturbance of present relations."

In the Lumber Trade.

Lumber trade conditions are discussed by a Chicago trade authority as follows:

"Trade in lumber, both in the city and country, is dull. The fact that the dull season appears simultaneously in both the city and out of town trade is a little unusual and is attributed to the peculiarity of the present season. The wet and backward Spring brings the cultivation of corn, haying, harvesting, and much other farm work all in a bunch this year, whereas it is as a rule distributed over more of the season. Naturally the consumer in the farming and village districts is not buying lumber, and as a matter of course the retailer follows his example. If it were otherwise, however, the Chicago wholesale dealer would be in an unpleasant position, as his stock is badly broken and he could not supply a good general demand.

"Despite the fairly liberal receipts of the season to date the appearance of the local yards is more ragged and incomplete than at any time this year. On the surface it would appear as though the movement out had been of a fairly healthy sort and that the wholesaler was rather overdoing the reports of dullness. Nevertheless, his selling price continues low—much lower, in fact, than is warranted from the prices asked by the sawmill man or producer in the northern districts.

"While the only active buying is of cargoes as they arrive, there is nevertheless a fair amount of negotiation under way for the stocks at milling points. The firm prices asked by the sawmill men indicate that the latter share the opinion of the country retailer and the traveling salesman, both of whom are counting on a lively trade after harvest. Should these expectations be realized there is undoubtedly a strong market ahead for lumber, as the producer is letting his stock accumulate rather than cut the price of it.

"All sorts of dry hard wood used in the more important interests are moving freely. Oak and ash for implement stock, heavy oak for ties, bridges and planking for railroads, and all sorts used in the manufacture of boxes are not only selling well for immediate delivery, but they are being contracted away ahead."

In the Dry Goods Trade.

City representatives of manufacturing dry goods concerns express satisfaction at the great improvement which has taken place in various departments of this business during the last two or three weeks. They say there is a general confidence in the trade as to the volume and character of the Fall operations, and the opinion meets with ready acceptance that a large and profitable business is ahead. Fall buying is already making progress, and it is remarked that in few quarters is there a disposition to handle goods with speculative intent. Substantial purchases for the supply of needs are everywhere being made. Indications are many of a season of activity about to be entered upon.

Especially is this favorable outlook reported in reference to prints, dress goods generally, and some of the cotton grades. Representatives of hosiery and underwear houses mention the revival of business, and confidently assert that there will be considerably more selling in the coming months than has been known for several years. The prosperity among the agricultural class is being reflected in an unusual demand for dry goods from localities all over the South and West, and no doubt is entertained that purchasing on an extensive scale is afoot.

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Mr. Edward D. Page of Page, Faulkner & Co. says:

"The dry goods market at present shows signs of recovery from the conditions under which it has been depressed for the last three months. It is evident that the distributors of merchandise in the West and South are beginning to receive some encouragement from their customers, as duplicate orders have been coming forward to New York with greater freedom during the past ten days than at any time during the period referred to. Every condition appears to favor excellent prospects for the Fall, and it is a source of wonder to most of those who have observed them that the prosperity which we have been expecting has been held back so long.

"From all accounts Chicago, St. Louis, and the other more important Western trade centres are already feeling the benefit of the good prices obtained for the crops and food products produced in these sections."

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At the dry goods commission house of Wheelwright, Eldredge & Co., a member of the firm thus expressed himself:

"We are taking large orders here for the general run of goods, and it is our belief that a very prosperous Fall trade will be done. Evidences multiply from day to day that the people have reached the point where they mean to supply their wants liberally. This they are encouraged to do by their belief that the present conditions warrant expenditures that were not to be incurred without some serious consideration within the past few years. Up to the present we have had a most successful sale of half linen goods, flannelettes, print cottons, &c., and the demand for crashes for ladies' suits is so exceptionally large that it is being supplied with the greatest difficulty. Half linen goods represent the product of what is a new industry in this country. In other departments an equally gratifying improvement has been felt."

In the Leather Trade.

Important developments are among the early probabilities in the leather industry. Some agitation is apparent on the subject of the purchase of hides at what is claimed by tanners to be prices beyond intrinsic value, but the demand continues notwithstanding that sales do not seem to be pressed. Activity in the leather trade is somewhat influenced by the existing lull natural to between-season operations. A temporary closing down of leather establishments is advocated as a necessary measure to enable the hide market to reach adjusting conditions. It would also have the effect of bringing about a better control of the market by leading leather interests. On the advances made in price of the raw material it is said that the United States Leather Company, through having made large purchases some time ago, has cleared several hundred thousand dollars. The suggestion as to closing manufactories is discussed in The Shoe and Leather Reporter by a correspondent who says:

"It may be argued that shutting down entails loss, but it is no worse to lose money from inaction than from manufacturing goods at a loss; and the loss from the former procedure can be estimated in advance much closer than it can from the latter. Suppose, for instance, that in sixty days hides should drop 2 cents a pound, as they did in 1895—who can provide in advance against such a contingency? What has occurred once may easily happen again. A drop of 2 cents would bring light hides to 8½ cents, and at that price they would still be the highest staple article in the whole commercial list. That is higher than they were in 1875 when leather and most other articles were 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. higher than now.

"All things find their own level in the course of time. It is probably a fact that tanners have been running much less than full for some time. So much the better. If they would shut down tight for the next three months they would be in still better shape to meet the changed condition. Hides would be plenty, leather scarce. What a delightful situation?"

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Here is a statement of ex-Mayor Smith Ely on the leather trade outlook:

"Since the war with Spain began there has been an improved demand for leather to furnish the military with various equipments. This has meant the purchase of large quantities of it, and if a destructive war is to continue there must be renewals of such demands. The effect up to the present has been a stiffening in prices.

"During the rebellion many large fortunes were made in the leather trade, and, of course, the same men now, or their successors, have reason to hope for a repetition of what then occurred. In time of military operations leather is always in demand, and the price never fails to advance.

"But, independent of the war conditions, I am disposed to think that through this Summer there would have been a very fair demand for leather. All indications were in the direction of a season of prosperity for every line of business in the United States. There is plenty of money in the hands of the people, abundant capital for investment, and a stimulus to the leather industry is a perfectly natural development to look forward to."

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The leather trade is said by traveling salesmen to be generally active throughout the West at present. Stocks of several kinds of shoe leather are reported small, and sales at good figures are looked forward to early in July. The better demand is in some measure due to Government orders. Much attention is being given by manufacturers and jobbers to Fall stocks and satisfactory business is reported in boots and shoes.

Holders of leather continue confident that better demand at higher prices is assured from the shoe manufacturers of New England. The purchasing going on in this section is steady, and it is expected that the determination of the leather houses in the matter of price, and the probability of values becoming still higher, will lead to the early placing of large manufacturers' orders.

In the Woolen Trade.

A prominent Philadelphia wool merchant is quoted as saying in reviewing the woolen market outlook:

"We have in the United States about 1,500 or more woolen mills; give them an average stock of 250,000 pounds of wool in the grease, and it would make 365,000,000 pounds. We also have probably 150 wool houses in the country, who, if they had 500,000 pounds each of wool in the grease, would have a stock all told of 75,000,000 pounds. This would give each a small stock. Nothing has been imported of any amount since July, 1897, except carpet wool, so that the average stock of wool is not large. Under the McKinley bill we imported $100,000,000 worth of goods, partly or wholly manufactured. This source of supply is now closed. Our domestic wool is quoted from 5 to 20 cents per pound less than foreign in a clean condition. So the door is closed against foreign wool and goods today.

"War or no war, the woolen business of the country within the next sixty days must increase. The medium and quarter-blood wools coming into the country last year are not available now. The entire clip of wool in Ohio was formerly 25,000,000 pounds; it is now about 10,000,000 pounds. All the other States have shrunk in proportion; or, in other words, not 50 per cent. of the wool is now grown in the States as compared with the amount under the McKinley bill. Some increase has been made in the Territories. This forces us to the conclusion that there is only an average supply of wool in America. With foreign goods shut out, and domestic wool 5 to 20 cents below the cost of foreign on a scoured basis, it is evident that the wool market is in a very strong position, and the buyers of goods will be compelled to pay higher prices to manufacturers for domestic goods."

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 18, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 18. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ending June 18, 2,137,058.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ending June 18. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. J'e 18, 1898.
•187½ February 10.	•97¼ April 29.	100½	102	..	**Adams Express**	$ 12,000,000	June 1, '98.	$2	101	101½	101	101½	152	50
29½ May 6.	25 May 5.	26½	28	— ¾	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	...	775
79½ May 9.	76¼ May 9.	77½	79	— ¼	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	78½	78½	78¼	78½	...	778
23½ January 10.	15½ March 25.	20	20¾	— 1½	American Cotton Oil	29,237,100	.....	..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	14½	250
77¼ February 1.	66 March 14.	78½	75	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '98.	3	74½	74½	74½	74½	62	290
130 February 14.	117½ January 3.	127	130	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	128	128	128	128	112¼	311
15⅝ June 9.	6½ January 20.	13⅝	13⅞	— 1⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	27,807,520	.....	..	15	15	13¾	13⅞	11⅝	10,835
89 June 13.	16 March 26.	86¼	87¼	— 1¼	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	6,951,880	.....	..	39	39	36¼	37¼	30⅝	4,173
145⅝ June 6.	107½ March 26.	131⅜	131½	— 6¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	140	140	130⅜	131⅜	123⅜	300,230
116 January 6.	103 March 25.	112⅜	113½	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	115	115	113¼	113¼	106½	805
•93½ June 11.	•88 March 29.	92	93½	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1¼	93	93½	93	93½	91⅛	40
117 April 14.	83¾ January 24.	115⅝	115½	— 3¼	American Tobacco	21,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	112	116⅝	110	115¼	78	219,714
•119¾ May 31.	•112 January 26.	119	....	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	May 1, '98.	2	119	119	119	119	106¼	521
14⅛ June 6.	10¼ April 21.	13	13⅛	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	13½	13½	12⅞	13⅛	12	831
34½ June 11.	22⅞ March 12.	32½	32⅝	— 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000	.....	..	33¾	33¾	32	32⅝	23⅞	81,964
21¼ June 17.	12⅝ January 25.	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25 000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	19½	21¼	19	20½	11¼	17,399
7⅞ February 8.	5¼ January 10.	7	7⅛	+ ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,646,700	.....	..	7	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	2	1,520
5¼ January 21.	2⅜ March 21.	3⅜	3¾	— ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	4	4½	3⅝	3⅝	12¼	21,400
53¾ June 11.	35 March 12.	50⅝	50½	— 2⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	53¼	53¾	50⅛	50⅝	24¼	137,016
125 January 24.	106 March 26.	120	121½	— 3½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '98.	3	122	122	120¼	120½	108⅜	390
14 June 6.	9 June 3.	11	12	— 1	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	4,260,800	.....	..	12⅜	12⅜	11¼	11½	...	1,110
57⅜ February 5.	44½ March 2.	51	51½	— 1½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	May 1, '98.	1	52½	52½	51	51⅜	50¼	1,390
90½ January 20.	72 April 21.	83¼	84¾	— 2¾	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¾	61⅜	120
14½ May 26.	11 April 23.	13½	14½	+ ⅛	Central Pacific	68,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	½	13⅝	13¾	13¾	13¾	10	200
24⅞ February 1.	17¼ March 26.	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	..	22⅝	23¾	22	23½	17½	29,785
166¾ February 11.	•150 March 14.	158	....	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,809	June 1, '98.	1¾	160	160	160	160	...	112
107¾ June 11.	85⅞ March 26.	103⅞	104½	— 2¾	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	106⅝	106⅞	103⅝	104	81⅝	159,644
66 June 1.	•48 April 25.	61	62	+ ¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	.....	..	64½	64¼	61	62	...	800
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	107½	108½	— ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	109¾	109¾	108	108	98¼	300
16¼ February 8.	9½ February 24.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western	21,200,145	.....	..	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅜	...	30,455
36⅛ January 28.	28 March 15.	32	34½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,157,000	.....	..	32½	33⅝	32½	33⅝	...	200
10¾ January 14.	•6¾ April 4.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	10	10	10	10	...	361
33½ January 28.	23 April 16.	30	32	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	3,883,750	.....	..	30½	30½	30	30	...	240
102¼ June 1.	83¼ April 21.	98¾	98⅞	— 2⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Apl. 19, '98.	2½	101¼	101¼	98⅝	98¾	78¾	155,815
149½ February 16.	140 April 25.	148¾	149¼	— ⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	31,818,400	Apl. 19, '98.	3½	149	149	148⅞	148⅞	138	400
130½ February 11.	113¼ March 12.	124¼	124⅜	— 2⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	30,087,383	Jan. 2, '98.	2½	127¼	127¼	124¼	124¼	110¼	9,610
•176 March 2.	163 January 3.	171	173½	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,367,600	Apl. 16, '98.	1¾	170	170	170	170	157½	130
108⅜ June 1.	80 March 25.	105¾	105⅞	— 1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	May 1, '98.	1	107	107	104⅞	105¾	70¾	55,420
9⅝ March 8.	4½ January 3.	8	8¼	— 1	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	...	264
33 February 5.	22½ January 3.	27	28	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	29	29	26⅞	26⅞	...	180
44¼ June 17.	25 March 12.	41½	42	+ 2⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	39	44¼	38½	41⅝	24	53,960
88½ June 14.	77½ March 9.	87	89	+ 3	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¼	88½	88½	88	88	63	441
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	15	15	14⅜	14⅞	...	3,000
26⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	21	21½	— ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	8,000,000	.....	—	21¼	21¼	21	21	19⅝	614
•18½ June 14.	•16 March 26.	16½	19	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,644,800	.....	—	18½	18½	17	17	...	170
7⅛ January 13.	4¾ March 26.	5⅞	6	— ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all instal. pd.	4,171,000	.....	—	5⅞	6	5¾	6	4½	325
8¼ February 10.	5 March 18.	6¾	7	+ 1¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	—	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	3	1,960
27½ February 10.	17 January 17.	21½	24½	+ ½	Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	24	24½	24	24½	...	406
205½ June 9.	167 March 26.	195	196	— 8¼	Consolidated Gas	36,730,000	June 15, '98.	2	203¼	203¼	195	196	167⅞	8,281
38 June 14.	27¼ March 25.	36⅝	37	— ⅞	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '98.	1	37¼	38	36½	36¾	32⅝	1,395
91 February 15.	81 March 25.	89	94	..	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	90½	90½	90½	90½	82½	119
114½ February 3.	104 April 21.	109	111	..	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '98.	1¼	109¼	109⅞	108½	109½	108	193
159 February 3.	144¾ April 21.	154	160	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Apl. 20, '98.	1¾	153½	153½	153½	153½	152	5
13 January 12.	10 April 16.	12¼	13¾	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000 000	.....	..	12½	12½	12½	12½	11½	50
52¾ February 10.	40 April 21.	51¼	51½	— 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	51½	52	50½	51¼	40⅞	5,200
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	17½	18	— 1⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	18½	18½	17¼	17¼	9	2,400
62 April 8.	45 April 20.	...	...	+ ½	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	—	59½	60⅞	59½	60½	...	900
66 March 11.	61¼ May 20.	...	61	— 1⅜	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	63	63⅜	63	63⅜	...	400
111 February 8.	•102½ April 1.	....	....	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	106½	106½	106½	106½	109¼	145
•340 June 17.	•335 June 16.	335	350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Apl., '98.	3¾	335	340	335	340	...	35
16¼ February 1.	11 April 21.	13¼	14	— ⅛	Erie	112,165,200	.....	..	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜	256
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	35⅞	35¾	— 1⅛	Erie first preferred	42,392,300	.....	..	37¼	37¼	35½	36	33½	2,385
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	17¾	18½	..	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	30
26 May 11.	•20 February 17.	25	27	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	26	26	26	26	18	100
52 June 16.	•37 April 13.	51½	53	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '97.	1	51	52	51	52	30	330
39¾ February 7.	29¼ March 12.	37	37⅞	— 1	**General Electric**	30,460,000	.....	..	39	39	36¾	37¾	33	8,768
179½ June 11.	130 January 12.	177	179	— 1½	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	179½	179½	178	178	...	837
38¼ February 15.	15¾ April 22.	24	24¼	..	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	.....	—	24	27½	23½	24	...	8,880
108⅞ January 31.	96 April 21.	103¾	104	— ¾	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	105	105	104	104	97⅜	2,927
60 June 1.	44½ April 15.	54	57¼	— 2	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,800	July, '96.	1½	55	56	55	55	38	820
10 June 11.	7¼ March 18.	9½	9½	— ½	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	9½	9½	9¼	9½	3¼	200
35¼ June 11.	25 April 28.	31½	33	— 3	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '93.	1	34	34	32	32	28	480
24½ February 10.	15 April 26.	16¼	17⅛	— ½	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	17¼	17¼	17	17	...	500
5½ June 11.	•2½ January 26.	4½	5½	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5½	5½	5	5½	...	1,000
18½ June 14.	•13⅛ March 19.	18	19	+ ½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c.	18	18½	18	18½	..	336
52 June 3.	37⅛ March 25.	48	48¾	— 2¼	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	50	50	48½	48⅝	24	1,648
18⅝ February 1.	12½ March 14.	15	16	— ⅞	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	15½	15½	15½	15½	15	210
76¼ February 8.	66 March 14.	71	72¼	— ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	May 16, '98.	1¼	72¾	72¾	72	72	67	370
194¾ January 29.	170¾ January 4.	...	180½	— 1½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 15, '98.	3	187½	187½	187½	187½	171	210
51 June 1.	40 January 20.	50	53	+ ½	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	50½	50½	50⅛	50½	..	366
60½ January 31.	44 April 21.	51⅞	52	— ½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	52⅜	52⅞	51½	52	49⅝	41,425
5¼ January 24.	4 January 20.	3	5	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	...	30
120¼ January 14.	91 March 26.	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅝	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	104¾	106⅝	102⅝	104½	87¾	105,462
•53 June 10.	45 March 28.	50	53½	..	Maryland Coal preferred	1,876,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	53	53	53	53	...	5
171½ February 14.	125¼ March 26.	159¼	160	+ 1	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¾	159	162	158½	161	...	15,231
6¼ January 8.	4½ June 15.	4½	5½	..	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	600
114⅞ February 8.	90½ March 12.	103½	104½	— ⅜	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	103	104	102¾	103	99¾	2,236
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	28	29¼	— ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	28½	28½	27½	28½	19	400
•91 June 16.	•80 April 11.	89½	90	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	91	91	91	91	81	100
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	61	62	— 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	61	61¾	61	61¾	50	430
75⅜ May 31.	57 January 20.	73½	74	— 1¼	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1½	74¾	74¾	72	73½	49	985
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11	11½	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	11¼	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	12⅞	624
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	33½	34	— ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	35	35½	32¾	34	30¾	6,010
36¼ May 31.	22 March 12.	34⅝	34⅞	— 1¼	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '01.	1	36½	36⅞	34½	34⅝	18¾	31,821
32½ February 7.	24¾ April 19.	26	28	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	25	25	25	25	20½	1
37⅞ January 7.	26¼ March 26.	34	35	— ½	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	35	35½	33	35	28¾	3,353
109½ February 10.	99 April 22.	106	107	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	106⅞	107	106⅞	107	95½	485
21⅞ May 23.	15 March 25.	17½	19	— 1½	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, '98.	1	19	19	17½	17½	13¼	310
98½ January 8.	86½ March 26.	93¾	94¾	— 1½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	May 2, '98.	1	95½	95½	92¾	94½	82½	3,535
51 June 3.	14 April 5	42¾	44	+ 7	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	36½	45¼	35⅝	43½	...	2,815
119¾ January 28.	105 March 26.	115⅛	115¼	— 1⅝	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1	116¾	116¾	114⅞	115⅛	100¾	18,884
195½ February 2.	•182 March 26.	188	....	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,657,500	Mch 31, '98.	2	191	191	191	191	174	100
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	30	35	— ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf	11,000,000	.....	..	34	34	34	34	32½	100
17 February 7.	11¼ April 21.	14	16	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	15	15	15	15	11⅝	311
56¼ February 7.	42½ March 12.	51⅜	51½	— ¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Feb. 23, '98.	1	51⅝	51¾	51¼	51¾	29¼	3,585
6¾ June 16.	4¼ January 15.	6½	6⅝	..	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	4	9,015
31¼ June 6.	19 February 24.	27⅞	28	— 1⅞	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	30	30	27⅝	27⅞	14⅞	37,735
70½ June 6.	56⅞ March 12.	68	68¼	— 1¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	70¼	70¼	67½	68	41⅝	59,270
•5 June 17.	•3 March 8.	3	5	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	5	5	5	5	6¾	10
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	14⅞	15	— ⅝	Ontario & Western	58,113,982	.....	..	15½	15½	14⅞	15	14⅝	1,617
31 May 6.	19 January 3.	...	...	— ¾	Oregon Improvement	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '00.	1	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	...	300
54¼ February 1.	35½ January 7.	49	51½	— 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	.....	..	52	52	52	52	20¾	1,000
74 June 11.	65½ March 29.	70	72½	— 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,998,500	Apl. 1, '98.	1	73	73	70	70	54½	533
33⅝ February 17.	19¾ January 3.	29	31	— ⅛	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	...	100
82⅜ February 4.	21 April 21.	28½	28¾	— ½	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	29¼	29¼	28¼	28⅞	29	3,920
120⅝ February 7.	110¾ March 12.	115¼	115⅞	— ⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	120,303,250	May 31, '98.	2½	115¾	116	115	115⅝	...	2,833
104¼ May 31.	86½ March 26.	95¾	96	— 6½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	May 25, '98.	1½	101¾	103¾	95½	95¾	90¼	140,435
2¼ May 23.	⅝ January 7.	1½	2	+ ⅜	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	⅝	200
47½ May 2.	28⅞ January 5.	43½	44	— 1¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	44	44	44	44	...	220
71 February 7.	57 March 23.	63	68	— 2	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	65¼	65¼	64	64	46	555
7 June 17.	5¾ June 11.	7	8	+ 1¼	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	...	100
191 May 31.	165 March 12.	187	188	+ ½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	May 16, '98.	$2	188½	189½	187	189	165	2,646
6¾ June 18.	5 June 2.	6	7	+ 1⅝	**Quicksilver** preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...	100
23⅝ January 6.	15½ March 25.	19½	19¼	— ¾	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	19¼	19½	19	19¼	21⅜	2,445
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	45¼	45½	— 2⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	47¾	47¾	45½	45¼	46¼	16,775
29 January 6.	18⅞ March 26.	22¼	23¾	— 1¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	24	24	23¼	23¾	27¼	2,097
27 June 6.	•21¼ January 11.	25½	27	+ ½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	.....	..	25⅞	26¾	25⅞	26¾	...	300
67 June 10.	50¼ March 15.	64¼	66	— ½	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	May 1, '98.	¾	66	66	65½	65½	...	350
8¾ February 11.	5½ March 7.	7½	8	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	7	7	7	7	3¼	6
66 June 11.	45 February 24.	61½	62	— 1¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	61	61½	60¼	61	40⅝	635
23¼ June 11.	13½ April 25.	21	21¼	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	21½	21⅞	21¼	21½	12½	625
8⅜ June 3.	6 March 26.	7½	8	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,442,180	.....	..	8	8⅛	7½	7½	5½	500
65⅜ June 6.	52½ March 12.	63¼	64	— ⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	63⅜	63⅝	62	63⅛	49⅝	1,006
32¼ June 1.	22½ February 24.	29½	30	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	.....	..	30½	30¾	29¾	30	16¾	2,000
5¾ June 17.	3¾ January 24.	5⅛	6	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5⅝	5¾	5½	5¾	3¼	850
12⅜ June 7.	7¾ March 12.	11½	12	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	11½	11⅞	11	11⅞	8⅝	1,380
145½ June 2.	•121½ January 6.	141	142½	— 1¾	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	20,000,000	May 1, '98.	1½	141	142	141	141¾	...	778
79½ May 25.	65 March 12.	76	77	— 1	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	76½	77¼	75½	76¾	58⅞	1,720
22 January 22.	12 April 13.	18	19	+ ¾	Southern Pacific	108,222,270	.....	..	18	18¾	18	18½	15	2,325
9⅞ February 10.	7 April 21.	8⅝	8¾	..	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	8½	8¾	8	8¾	9	2,050
33¼ February 11.	23⅝ March 26.	29½	29⅞	— ¾	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	30	30¼	29	29½	28⅝	9,796
7 May 23.	3¼ January 3.	5½	6¼	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	5⅝	244
28½ January 11.	17 March 12.	23¾	24	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	24¼	24¼	23	24	24¾	11,058
12⅝ February 15.	8⅞ March 12.	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	12	12	11⅜	11⅜	10¼	5,940
7¾ June 8.	5 May 27.	....	....	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	7	7½	7	7½	...	400
194½ February 17.	155 April 21.	173	174	..	Third Avenue	10,000,000	May 31, '98.	$2	173	173	173	173	154	10
25⅞ June 6.	16⅛ March 25.	23½	23⅝	— 1	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	.....	..	24½	24½	22⅞	23½	...	16,269
63⅜ February 2.	45⅝ March 12.	58⅝	58¾	— 2¼	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	.....	..	60¾	60¾	58	58⅜	...	91,371
10¼ February 18.	5⅝ April 21.	7¼	7½	— ⅝	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,000	.....	..	7½	7¾	6¾	7⅝	...	11,610
•49 February 8.	38 April 14.	40	44	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, '98.	1½	40	40	40	40	40	23
8⅞ May 24.	5¼ April 25.	7½	7⅝	+ ⅝	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	7¼	8	7	7⅞	8	2,910
69¼ May 25.	53⅜ March 26.	65½	65¾	— ¾	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	66	66¾	63¾	65½	58½	21,270
24⅜ June 18.	14¼ March 12.	24½	24¾	+ 3⅝	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	21¼	24¾	21	24⅝	13	23,594
87 June 18.	60 March 12.	85	86	+ 5	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	May 20, '98.	2	81	87	80¾	85	61¼	9,874
7⅞ January 12.	6¼ March 25.	7	7¾	— ½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼	5⅞	200
20½ May 9.	14¼ March 7.	19	19¼	— ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	19⅜	19¾	18¾	19¼	15¼	6,105
•130¾ June 17.	•112½ May 5.	120	....	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	120	120¼	120	120¼	106¾	76
102⅝ January 8.	87¼ April 25.	• 89¾	90¾	— 2⅛	West Chicago Street	15,180,000	May 16, '98.	1½	92⅞	92⅞	90⅞	90⅞	...	2,300
93⅝ January 10.	82¼ March 26.	91½	91⅞	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Apl. 15, '98.	1¼	91¾	92¼	91	91¾	83¼	8,454
3¾ January 11.	•1¾ April 21.	1⅞	2	— ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	10,894,800	.....	..	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2	...	2,940
16 January 12.	•8¾ April 23.	11	12¼	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid	3,316,000	May 15, '94.	2	11¾	12¾	11¾	12¼	...	415
3⅞ January 17.	1⅜ March

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 18, 1898.

BONDS. Sales W'k Ending June 18. $11,502,200	Week Ending June 18, 1898. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	3
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	84¾	85	84¾	85	19
American Tobacco scrip	91	93	91	93	93
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	85	85	84¾	84¾	11
Atchison Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	50	50	48	48	15
Atch., Jewell Co. & West. 1st 6s, tr. r.	49	50	49	50	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s	92⅝	93	92	92¾	397
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	66⅝	66⅝	65½	65⅝	1,824
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83	83½	83	83½	19
B. & O. 1st 6s, Parkersburg Branch	109	110	109	110	11
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	109	109¼	109	109¼	7
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, reg	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1885-1925, eng certifs.	104	104	104	104	19
Baltimore & Ohio 1st guaranteed 4½	102½	103	102½	103	10
Beech Creek 1st 4s, registered	106	106	106	106	5
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	88	90	88	90	73
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	99¾	100	99	99½	153
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg 5s	105	105	105	105	35
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110	110	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	109	109	108½	108¾	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90	90	89	89½	4
Central of Georgia 1st pf. income 5s	41	41	40½	40½	40
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113⅞	113⅞	113¾	113¾	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	109½	109½	109½	109½	½
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	83¾	84	82½	84	203
Ches. & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104	104	104	104	4
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	114½	114½	114	114	52
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	98½	99	98½	98⅞	73
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	111	111½	111	111½	15
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	8
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. ref. 6s	104	104	104	104	3
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	85¾	86	85¾	86	22
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	118¾	120½	118¾	120½	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	94⅛	94¼	93	94¼	4
C., C., C. & St. L., White W. Val. Div. 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	2
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	78	78	78	78	1
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	91	91	91	91	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95	95¼	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	93	93	92½	92⅝	58
Detroit, Mackinac & Marg. land grant 3½s	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	10
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Erie prior lien 4s	92½	92½	92	92⅝	83
Erie general lien 3-4s	74	74	73¾	73¾	87
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	90	90	90	90	1
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	92	92	92	92	2
Fort Worth & Denver City	72	72¼	70½	72¼	96
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	93	93¼	93	93¼	12
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
General Electric debenture 5s	103¼	103¼	103	103	12
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	122	122	122	123	2
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	81	81½	81	81½	22
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	7
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½	6
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st 5s	101¾	102½	101¾	102½	11
International & Great Northern 2d 6s	85	85	85	85	17
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100½	101½	100½	101½	18
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	78	78	78	78	5
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	69½	69½	68½	69	37
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	87⅞	87⅞	86¾	87¼	73
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	63¼	63½	62¼	63	172½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	82¼	82½	82⅞	82⅝	17
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	47	47	47	47	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	104½	104¾	104	104¾	19
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104	104	104	104	1
Lake Shore 3½s	104½	104½	104	104	11
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	115⅞	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	10
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	115⅞	115⅞	115⅝	115⅝	10
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	103	103	102½	102½	32
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol 7s assented	100	100	100	100	1
Long Island general mortgage 4s	89	89	89	89	3
Louisiana & Missouri River 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	2
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	2
Louis. & Nash., S. & N. Alabama 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90½	90½	90¼	90⅝	58
Louis. & Nash., Mobile & Mont. 4½s	109	109	108½	108½	25
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95	95	95	95	13
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	7
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	6
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113	113¼	113	113¼	24
Mexican International consol. 4s	73¼	73¼	73	73¼	48
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	107	107	106¾	106¾	84
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98	98¼	98	98½	13
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	78¼	78¼	78	78	12
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	110	110	110	110	3
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	101	101	100½	100¾	58
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	120	120	120	120	5
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	98	98⅝	98	98⅝	23
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	78	78	77	77½	21
Morris & Essex 7s, '71	110	110	110	110	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	15
New York Central debenture 4s	104	104	104	104	3
New York Central debenture 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103½	104	103½	104	7
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb certfs. 4s	157½	157½	157½	157½	1
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	92	92	90¼	90¼	2
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	82	82	81¾	81¾	8
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	62½	62½	61¾	61¾	202½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97	97	96¾	97	154
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 5s	112¾	113½	112¾	113½	14
Northern Railway of California 5s	101	101	101	101	20
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	108½	109¼	108½	109½	26
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	4
Northwestern sinking fund 6s, registered	114	114	114	114	1
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 6s, 1933	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Northwestern general 3½s	102	102	102	102	1
Ohio & Miss., Springfield Div. 1st 7s	105	105¼	105	105	18
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. receipts	114	114	114	114	14
Oregon Imp. consol. 5s, all in. paid	60	60½	59	59	40
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	95¾	95¾	95	95	12
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	106½	106¾	106¼	106¾	261
Oregon Shore Line Income A	73¾	73¾	73¼	73¼	47
Oregon Short Line Income B	53¾	53¾	53⅝	53⅝	10
Oregon Short Line 6s	126½	126½	126	126½	12
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	112½	112¾	112¼	112¼	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77½	77½	77	77½	9
Peoria & Eastern income	17½	17½	17	17½	29
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	5
Pittsburg & Western 4s	86¼	86¼	86	86	11
Pittsburg & Western 5s	40	40	39	39	19
Reading general 4s	85¾	85¾	85	85¼	147
Richmond & Danville 6s	125	125	125	125	6
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	91	91	91	91	2
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-4s	66	66	66	66	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	88	88¼	87⅞	87⅞	44
Rock Island general 4s	105¼	105¼	105	105	85
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens. consol. 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	80½	80¼	79½	80	16
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	94⅛	95	94¼	94¾	125
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	92	92	92	92	8
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	94¾	95	94¾	95	15
St. Louis & San Fran., 2d 6s, Class B	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	119¾	120⅝	119¼	120	42
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 5s	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	61
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	78⅝	78⅝	77¾	78	97
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	74¾	76¼	74¾	76	75
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30	30½	30	30¼	63
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	1
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 7s	129	129	129	129	1
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	10
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108	108	107½	107½	20
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	120¾	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	10
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	130½	131¼	130½	131¼	2
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s, reg	124½	124½	124½	124½	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	65¼	65½	64½	65¼	104

BONDS.	Week ending June 18, 1898. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	3
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96½	97	96¼	97	42
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108¾	109	108¾	109	19
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	106	107½	106	107½	58
Southern Railway 5s	95¼	95¼	94½	94½	94
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	68	68	68	68	5
Standard Rope & Twine income	15	15	14	14	3
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	89	89	88	88½	8
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	98	98	98	98	20
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	105½	105¾	105¼	105½	79
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	38½	39½	38	38¾	1,839
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Union El., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	88	89¾	88	89¾	57
Union Pacific new 4s	96⅞	97¼	96⅛	97¼	1,068
Union Pacific. Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	62	63	60½	62	1,523
Utah & Northern 7s	121	121	121	121	8
Wabash 1st 5s	109	109¼	108¾	109	84
Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chicago ext	103½	103½	103½	103½	48
Wabash 2d 5s	84¼	85	84¼	84¼	37
Wabash debenture, Series B	27	27¼	27	27½	15
West Shore guaranteed 4s	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108⅝	19
West Shore 4s, registered	108½	108½	106½	107	11
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	15	15	15	15	10
Western Union collateral trust 5s	110½	111	110½	111	8
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	41⅝	42	41½	42	131
Total sales					$11,401,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 18, 1898.

District of Columbia 3-65s	115	115	115	115	25
United States 4s, 1907, registered	108¼	109½	108¼	109½	11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110	110	110	110	4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	124½	124½	124½	124½	5
United States 5s, coupon	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	9
Total sales					$64,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 18, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	91½	91½	91	91	31
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	88	88	88	*2
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71½	71½	71½	71½	6
Total sales					$37,200
Grand total					$11,502,200

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98 Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	100½ June 17
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	110 June 13
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	124½ June 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	124¾ June 15
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	110¾ May 6
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	111½ June 16
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 29	102⅞	Apr. 26	102⅞ Apr. 28
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115 June 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109 May 14
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100 Feb. 28
Louisiana consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	100	May 14	101 May 14
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½ Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 16	128	Feb. 23	128 Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101 Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	91½	June 8	87	May 10	91 June 15
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88 June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71½	June 17	65	Apr. 22	71½ June 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	June 8	4½	Feb. 15	5 June 9

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	167	June 13
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	200	May 9
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	312	Mar. 23	293	Jan. 28	300	June 11
Republic	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31	157	Mar. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	102	June 18	102	June 18	102	June 18
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Importers & Traders'	535	March 23
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 29	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Seaboard	170	July 19
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2¼@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, and 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £161,417 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.18, became 48.91 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,875,000f gold and 900,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82¾@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95⅛@95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par@2½c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—30c premium.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

MANCHESTER, June 19.—Last week was one of small things all around. The looms were occupied mostly with the working off of back orders. The undertone was firm in most directions, but the thinning order books produced irregularity in some quarters.

Calcutta remained idle, but is expected to resume soon. The monsoon promises well for Indian crops. Bombay and Kurrachee sent considerable orders, but the limits are too low in many cases. There was a moderate business for China at figures slightly below current rates. South America and other markets did little.

The home trade was rather disappointing. Yarns were generally steady at 8s. The week's business was of the hand-to-mouth order. Germany and France reported little new business, with prices steady.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57⅞@58⅛. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,080.71 ounces of silver bullion.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 18, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86¾	Feb 14	81	Apr 25	84¾	June 17	84¼	..
Ateh., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 8	85	Apr 26	92¾	June 18	92¾	93½
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	66¾	Jun 6	54¾	Mar 12	65¾	June 18	65¾	66½
Atlantic & Pacific income	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 98	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	99½	Jun 2	95	Jan 5	99½	June 2	96	100
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b, Br., 1919	118¼	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	110	June 17	109	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	109¾	Jun 17	80	Jan 12	109¾	June 17	109¼	..
Do., registered	108½	Jun 17	108½	Jun 17	108½	June 17	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	104	Jun 13	90	Jan 25	104	June 16	105	106½
Do., do., registered	102	May 25	95	Feb 4	102	May 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	104⅞	May 27	97	Apr 6	104⅞	May 27	109	..
Do., registered	103½	May 24	103	May 24	103½	May 24	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	90	May 20	84	Jan 11	90	May 20	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	104¼	July 92	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	101	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	95	..
Pitts. & Connelisv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	103	June 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9¼	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	121	Jun 9	121	Jun 9	121	June 9	..	121
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅞	Feb 10	102½	May 2	105	June 15	104½	105½
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	113	May 27	113	May 27	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	90	Jun 18	79	Apr 8	90	June 18	89½	90
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19,97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	..	....	79	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Do., do., all installments paid	..	....	..	....	..	....	86	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	89¾	Jun 17	80	Apr 14	89¾	June 17	89½	90
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	100	Jun 13	91	Apr 2	99¾	June 18	99	99¾
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105	June 16	..	..
Do., consol. gold 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	..	....	120	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Apr 12	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	104¾	June 17	..	106½
Do., con 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 23	103	June 2	105	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	107¾	Apr 27	110	June 18	110	110½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	108¾	June 17	108½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	87	Apr 21	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	89½	June 18	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	40½	June 17	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	11	Apr 11	14	June 10	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	5	May 26	5	May 26	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅜	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	95¾	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¼	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 4	104½	Mar 25	104½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅞	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110¼	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	109½	Apr 27	113¾	June 18	113¾	..
Do., do., registered	114⅜	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	113¼	June 4	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	100	June 17	99½	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 28	114	June 18	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	101¾	May 5	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½	June 17	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103½	May 12	101	Mar 17	103½	June 10	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101	June 16	100	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	117	119
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	115½	Apr 20	119	June 7	119	120
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	114	June 18	114	114¼
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	85	Jun 8	73½	Mar 26	84	June 18	83¼	84
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	99	Apr 25	104	June 14	103½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	94	May 25	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	101½	June 16	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113⅜	Apr 21	110	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	106¼	June 2	106	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con 7s, 1903	117½	Jun 9	113½	Apr 20	117½	June 9	..	118
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	104⅞	May 16	106⅞	June 14	106¼	108
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	111½	June 16	109¾	113
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	100¾	June 1	100½	101
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	99¾	June 17	100	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	99	June 15	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	98⅞	June 17	98	..
Do., do., registered	97¾	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 7s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	120	June 11	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116	May 23	116	May 23	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	122	Apr 19	122	Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	June 13	107½	108½
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	May 18	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	115	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	May 5	87½	90
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	90	Mar 29	104	June 17	103	104
Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st ₰ $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	142	May 16	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	145	May 27	138	Jan 4	145	May 27	..	148½
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	143	May 25	139¼	Jan 5	143	May 25	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117⅛	May 23	118½	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	120½	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128¼	Jun 4	129	June 14	130	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	111	Apr 26	116¾	June 16	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	116	May 26	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¼	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	114	June 8	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	114	June 7	112½	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sink fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113¼	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	110	Apr 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105¾	June 17	105	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	120
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	120	June 9	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	139¾	June 1	142	144
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	113⅞	June 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114	June 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	113¾	Jun 2	114½	June 14	..	..
Do., do., registered	114	Jun 14	114	Jun 14	114	June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106½	May 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	De 30, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	116½	June 17	116	116¼
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109½	June 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	103½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	112	May 11	111	May 9	112	May 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117⅝	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104½	June 1	..	105½
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	102	Jun 11	99	May 16	102	June 15	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	107½	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	109	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	109	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	135¼	June 17	..	136
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	113½	May 26	113½	June 6	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	130	Mar 11	131	May 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130¼	May 13	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107½	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	106¾	June 4	106¾	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	106½	Jun 3	102½	May 7	105	June 18	104½	105
Do., do., registered	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	103¼	May 11	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	91	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	60¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	90	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	103	Apr 21	106½	June 16	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	133	Jan 24	126¼	Apr 25	134½	June 9	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	128	May 13	132	June 8	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	133¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	127	Apr 22	129¼	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122¼	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120½	June 18	119	121
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	87¾	Feb 7	79½	Mar 26	86	June 17	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	95½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 28,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	108	June 6	..	108¾
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	69½	May 3	70	June 10	..	75
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	May 13	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	88	Jun 8	88	June 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	93¼	Feb 14	90¼	May 9	94¼	June 17	94½	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	80	June 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Apr 12	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½	May 26	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78¾	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	77¼	June 18	77	77½
Do., income 4s, 1990	17½	Jun 10	14	May 7	17¼	June 18	17½	18
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	102½	May 31	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131½	Jun 4	131½	June 4	131½	133½
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16,97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 98	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	90	May 5	56	May 26	59½	June 7	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15,97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$63 paid	78	Jun 6	70½	Apr 21	78	June 14	77½	80
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	56	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	137¼	May 21	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	110	June 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	142½	May 26	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅞	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Apr 18	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 87	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	143	May 7	143	May 7	143	May 7	140	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	120½	May 6	121	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	114	May 13	114	115
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	141	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	95¼	June 17	94½	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	91	June 16	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser.A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	16¼	Jun 8	16¾	June 16	16	17
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106	June 14	..	106¼
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	101	May 2	107	June 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	110½	113
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	117½	Jun 7	116½	May 20	117½	June 7	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	111½	Jun 3	108	Apr 11	111½	June 6	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	118	June 7	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	142½	May 26	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	140	May 27	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	133½	Apr 12	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	108	May 2	110⅝	June 16	110	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Gree.aw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	106½	Oct 2, 97	106¼	107¾
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	84¾	Apr 28	92⅝	June 17	92¼	92½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	75	Jun 3	68	Apr 28	73¾	June 15	73	73¾
N. Y., Sus. & W.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	36	Jun 10	32	Jan 6	36	June 10	33	36
Do., gen. g 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	124½	May 31	120⅝	Jan 6	124½	May 31	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107	Jun 2	107	June 2	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s,1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Apr 5	..	117
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½	May 27	116½	Apr 21	118	June 8	..	117¾
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s,1910	..	....	..	....	94½	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100¼	May 6	103	May 19	..	104
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	90⅜	June 16	..	90¼
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	100¼	June 1	102	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 6	103	June 8	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108	May 5	108	May 5	108	May 5	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	96	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	94½	June 10	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100	June 17	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	85	Apr 12	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s,1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	95	June 11	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	119	June 17	118½	119½
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102½	June 2	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113¾	June 16	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	118½	June 9	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	120	June 7	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1993	123¾	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120	June 7	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	76	May 9	70⅞	Feb 10	73¼	June 18	73	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅜	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	June 10	110½	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	102½	May 25	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121	Apr 26	..	..
Do., do. registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22,97	139	146
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	106¾	June 15	107	107½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	125
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	82¾	Apr 25	87¼	June 18	87	87¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67¼	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	63	June 17	62½	63¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	....	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	82⅜	June 16	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74½	May 5	71	Jan 4	73	June 9	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	80	May 13	..	..
Mo. Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93¼	Apr 1	98½	June 17	97½	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	101½	Jun 1	93	Mar 26	100¾	June 18	100⅜	101
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	110	Jun 14	103½	Apr 26	110	June 14	108½	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	78	June 13	75	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72½	Jun 4	60	Apr 28	72	June 8	70	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103½	June 10	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	107½	Jun 8	106½	Feb 3	107½	June 8	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	108	May 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106½	Jun 4	102½	May 5	106½	June 4	..	106½
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	104¼	Apr 25	105	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	95	May 28	86	Apr 6	94¾	June 18	94½	95
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	93½	May 19	86	Feb 26	92	June 17	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	120	June 18	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	70	Apr 26	77½	June 18	..	77¾
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	98⅞	Jun 17	97½	May 27	98⅞	June 17	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131¾	May 24	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	102½	June 17	102¼	102¾
Do., 1st 6s, Mar., M. W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 21	118	May 31	118¾	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	119	June 7	118½	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110¾	June 16	110½	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	109¼	May 17	110½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	104	June 14	104	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½	May 31	100½	May 6	105½	May 31	104¼	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	..	....	..	....	..	....	106⅜	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	108⅜	June 17	108¾	110
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	107	June 13	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	100½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½	June 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	107½	Jun 3	107½	June 3	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	119¼	May 12	121¾	June 14	121¾	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14,97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123¾	Jun 9	123¾	June 9	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	104	June 16	..	104½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	157½	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	157½	June 16	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	153	Jun 9	145	Jan 6	153	June 9	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jun 16,97	120	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	124	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27,97	116	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s,1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106½	June 18	106½	107½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	98½	June 10	90	99½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117½	June 1	124	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	126	May 10	124	Jun 8	124	June 8	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	124½	Jun 15	124½	Jun 15	124½	June 15	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅝	Feb 11	90⅛	Apr 21	97	June 18	96¾	96⅞
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93½	May 5	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57	Apr 21	61¾	June 18	61½	61⅞
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	113½	Jun 16	104	Jan 5	113½	June 18	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. gtd. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120½	June 10	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	82	Apr 14	86	June 8	87	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	74¾	Apr 21	81¾	June 16	80	81
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	82	June 10	82	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	10
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14⅜	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	May 6	78	June 6	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 16	114	115
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62¼	Feb 15	40¾	Apr 28	59	June 14	59	60
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	116	June 15	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	89	Apr 26	95	June 15	94¾	95¼
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	118	Apr 16	126½	June 17	126	127
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 18	118	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	106¾	Jun 11	96	Apr 27	106¾	June 16	..	107½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	74⅛	Jun 11	58	Jan 5	73¼	June 16	73	74
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	54	Jun 8	39	Jan 4	53⅝	June 13	51½	53
Panama sk. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	112½	June 13	112	113
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	De 21, 97	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109¾	May 13	110½	June 6	111	112
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111¼	June 13	111	112
Do., do., Series C, gtd. 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	May 9	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	100½	Mar 3	95	Apr 12	98	May 20	..	97
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	May 28	..	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½	May 23	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¼	April, 96	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	96½	April, 96	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	107⅛	June 8	..	108½
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86¼	Jun 14	76½	Apr 28	86	June 14	86	86½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	40	Jun 15	30	Jun 15	39	June 15	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	85¼	June 18	85¼	85½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	88¼	Jun 13	78½	Apr 25	87⅞	June 18	87¾	88
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	66	Jun 16	54	Feb 2	66	June 16	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	80¾	Jun 10	68¼	Apr 29	80	June 17	80	80¼
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	111	May 5	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111⅛	May 6	113⅜	June 16	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114⅜	June 2	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅝	Jun 17	114	Apr 20	120	June 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s 1931	105¾	Jun 17	98½	Apr 25	105¾	June 18	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	98	Jun 10	92½	Apr 14	98	June 10	98	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	79½	Jun 6	69	Apr 26	78	June 17	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	95	June 16	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	70	Apr 26	76	June 18	74½	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	31¾	Jun 7	25	Mar 25	30¼	June 18	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	115	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	105	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122¾	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118¼	Mar 25	120¾	June 16	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	129	June 7	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106½	May 10	107½	June 15	108	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	97	May 20	97	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	131⅛	June 15	130	131
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109½	May 24	110	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	105½	Apr 12	108½	June 7	109	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	103	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s,1931,ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	92	Apr 29	94½	June 17	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105½	May 17	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96½	Apr 16	92	Jan 4	93¼	June 16	93	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110¾	May 27	107½	May 25	110½	May 31	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	105	May 11	105	May 11	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	82	Jun 9	76¾	Apr 2	81½	June 17	81	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	66¼	Jun 10	55½	Apr 25	65¼	June 18	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98	June 18	98	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	107½	Jun 17	100¾	Jan 4	107½	June 17	106	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	106¾	May 20	106¾	May 20	107	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	97	June 18	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jun 15	82	Apr 21	83½	June 17	82	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	109	Jun 18	106½	Jan 5	109	June 18	108	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	96	Jun 6	87	Apr 28	94½	June 18	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 13	106¾	Mar 16	108	June 13	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112¼	Feb 28	114¾	June 16	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	107	Apr 16	110	June 13	..	..
Georgia Pac Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	122	June 15	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117¼	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	117	June 7	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	118	Apr 16	125	June 18	..	..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	107	Jun 8	100	Mar 24	107	June 11	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113	May 9	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110¼	Feb 19	109	May 18	109	May 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼	Jan 12	105½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 20.

Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Guaranty Trust Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books close.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Books close.
Petersburg Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Real Estate Trust Company—Books close.
Richmond and Petersburg Railroad—Books close.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
West Side Construction Company—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Tuesday, June 21.

Chicago City Railway—Books open.
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company—Books close.

Wednesday, June 22.

Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Books close.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred stock.

Thursday, June 23.

Journeay & Burnham Company—Books close.

Friday, June 24.

Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Manufacturers' Trust Company—Books close.

Saturday, June 25.

Canton Land Company, Baltimore—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close.
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $5,431 700. The banks now hold $59,272,800 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $426,000, an increase of specie of $3,723,-200, an increase in legal tenders of $3,399,900, an increase in deposits of $6,785,600, and a decrease in circulation of $32,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 18,'98.	June 11,'98.	June 19,'97.
Loans	$619,338,500	$610,762,500	$518,550,800
Specie	182,905,500	179,182,800	90,050,200
Legal tenders	59,111,400	56,711,500	106,472,800
Net deposits	730,976,400	724,210,800	592,528,200
Circulation	14,686,700	14,719,300	13,992,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 18,'98.	June 11,'98.	June 19,'97.
Specie	$182,905,500	$179,182,800	$90,050,200
Legal tenders	59,111,400	56,711,500	106,472,800
Total r'q've	$242,016,900	$234,893,800	$196,523,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	182,744,100	181,052,700	148,132,050
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$59,272,800	$53,841,100	$48,390,950

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,264,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,009,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,638,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,959,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,865,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,096,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,794,600	46,616,100	22,220,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,390,950	19,918,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$59,272,800	1893	$8,776,800
1897	48,390,950	1892	22,783,825
1896	19,918,250	1891	16,172,225
1895	36,544,250	1890	6,144,925
1894	76,376,575	1889	9,220,500

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchange week ending June 18	$763,433,231
Balances week ending June 18	47,170,993
Exchanges week ending June 11	747,874,044
Balances week ending June 11	37,216,335
*Exchanges week ending June 4	719,788,431
*Balances week ending June 4	41,451,405
Exchanges week ending May 28	706,878,309
Balances week ending May 28	40,433,231
Exchanges week ending May 21	756,408,491
Balances week ending May 21	44,270,001
Exchanges week ending May 14	819,486,082
Balances week ending May 14	46,850,109
*Exchanges week ending May 7	778,748,624
*Balances week ending May 7	42,742,666
Exchanges week ending April 30	631,653,506
Balances week ending April 30	41,238,796
Exchanges week ending April 23	628,188,250
Balances week ending April 23	35,903,111
Exchanges week ending April 16	630,947,708
Balances week ending April 16	35,834,274
Exchanges week ending April 9	665,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,839,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,811,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,220,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,812
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,096,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182

*Five days.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	109
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	108½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	85	..
Bleecker St. & Fulton F'y stock	33	35
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114½	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	211	214
B'klyn City & Newtown Stock	200	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	116
Brooklyn El., when issued	22½	23
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	53½	55
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110
Buffalo Street Ry. stock	80	82
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	250	—
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118¾	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	154	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	80
Cleveland City Railway	55	60
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	56	60
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	200	206
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. certfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	96	98
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	116
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	335	345
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	109
42d St. & Grand Street	330	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	87	92
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	84	88
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	94	98
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	55	56
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	99	101
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	11	14
North Shore Traction pf.	75	77
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	102	104
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	78
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	170	172½
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	112¾	113½
Scranton Traction	8	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	170	175
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	10	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
Union Railway	175	200
West Chicago Street	89¾	90¾
West End (Boston)	83	84
West End (Boston) pf.	104	105
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	88	90
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	48½	49½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	180
Atlantic	135	140
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402½
Central	1380	1385
Colonial	..	197
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	350	..
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	..	232
German-American R. E.	..	30
Guaranty	430	..
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	220	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	110
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	160
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	150	—
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	400	..
Metropolitan	300	—
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	365	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	200	202
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	—
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	295
Union	1000	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	265	280
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	—

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	108	112
Commonwealth	..	107
Continental	430	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	—	100
Farragut	..	100
German-American	400	..
Germania	230	250
Greenwich	150	160
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	140	145
Home	190	195
Kings County	160	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	..	110
Niagara	160	..
North River	120	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	145	155
Peter Cooper	118	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	168	175
Rutgers	—	117
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	120
Westchester	330	—
Williamsburg City	370	—

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	352½	..
American Exchange	165	168
Astor Place	220	—
Bowery	300	310
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	..	87½
Central	165	170
Chase	265	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3500	..
Citizens'	120	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	125	—
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	202	206
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	—
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First National of Staten Island	..	160
Fourth National	175	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	90
Garfield	350	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	365	..
German Exchange	205	—
Greenwich	165	—
Hamilton	105	—
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	87½	..
Home	..	155
Hudson River	145	..
Importers & Traders'	475	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	135	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	..	231
Mechanics'	170	180
Mechanics & Traders'	110	..
Mercantile	167	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	146½	150
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	145	..
National Union	220	230
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	240
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	..
Oriental	140	—
Pacific	..	185
Park	300	310
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	92½
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	150	160
Riverside	180	200
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	110	120
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	102	108
Tradesmen's	..	101
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	150	158
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	—

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	198½
Beech Creek	95	100
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus	198	205
Columbus & Xenia	193	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	179
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	—
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	143	150
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	..
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	—
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & Western	120	123
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	135	—
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	168	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	39	42
American Brake	89	91
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	5	9
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	20	30
Am. Typefounders, new stock	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103½	..
American Graphophone	130	140
American Graphophone pf.	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	9	13
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	67
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	40
Celluloid Company	66	70
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	58	60
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	106
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	295	300
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	88	93
Commercial Cable	175	180
Consolidated Car Heating	31	36
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	74	76
Diamond Match Co.	135	136
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¾	1⅞
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	70	90
Electric Vehicle	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	90
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	46¾	47
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	99¾	100½
Gorham Mfg. Co., common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	80	85
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 6s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper	31½	37
International Paper pf.	83	88
International Paper 6s	103	—
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	70	80
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	112	113½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	20
Mechanical Rubber pf.	25	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	163	165
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	48
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	..	52½
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	30	32
National Biscuit pf.	91	92½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114½	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	44	46
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	147	151
Nicaragua Construction	10	13
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Coal	354	358
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	37	38
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	222	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	..	55
Safety Car Heating & Light	94	99
Simmons Hardware com.	103	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	410	425
Standard Oil	438	439
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co.	92	96
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	105	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	54	60
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100½	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	70
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	70
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	38	42
Trow Directory pf	30	33
Union Switch & Signal	86	89
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	118
Union Typewriter com.	3½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	93	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	82	85
U. S. Glass com.	24	25
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	162½	164
Westinghouse Air Brake	470	500
Wool Exchange of New York	110	120
Worthington Pump	30	34
Worthington Pump pf.	90	92½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	61	61¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	100¼	110
Bay State Gas Inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. l.	91	93
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	26
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	104	107
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	106	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	115	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	106
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	105
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	70	77
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	..	95
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	112	115
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	75	80
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98½	100
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	63
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	76
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	77	80
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	58	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	101½	102½
Mutual of New York	343	349
New Amsterdam	30¾	31
New Amsterdam pf.	71½	72
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100¾	101¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139½	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	88	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	102½

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing June 18. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	January, 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	June 1, 1898 1	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
115	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1. 1898 4	..	.....	.....	.....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
20	22⅞	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 16, 1898 1	23	Jan. 19	22	May 3	22⅞	June 7, 1898
11	11½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	15	Feb. 8	11	Apr. 21	11	Apr. 21, 1898
36	38	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000	....	40¼	Feb. 7	34	Jan. 4	*36¼	June 10, 1898
102	106	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,426,000	April, 1898 2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*106	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
28	30	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	28½	June 7, 1898
64	66½	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898 1	67⅜	Jan. 8	*61	May 3	66½	June 10, 1898
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	74½	May 24	*65	Mar. 10	74½	May 24, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897 65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
172	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	June 1, 1898 1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
23	25	Chicago Great Western pf., B	7,444,190	....	25⅞	Jan. 14	20	Apr. 21	24⅜	June 6, 1898
71	..	Chicago Great Western deb	12,050,500	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
..	49	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896 1	50¼	Feb. 5	45	May 2	48¾	June 1, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,950	June 1, 1898 1¾	170	June 7	170	June 7	170	June 7, 1898
⅜	1	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	6,000,000	....	⅜	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	⅜	June 10, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2⅛	June 6, 1898
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
6	7	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	*6	June 6	*5	June 6	*6	June 6, 1898
170	180	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*162½	May 28, 1897
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	871,325	April 15, 1898 1¾	90½	May 24	90½	May 24	90½	May 24, 1898
80	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	763,500	Aug. 2, 1897 6	..	.....	.....	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
6	8	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf	10,000,000	....	7⅛	Feb. 5	5	Apr. 14	5⅞	May 10, 1898
..	..	**Edison El. Ill. of N. Y**	9,018,700	May 1, 1898 1½	135	Jan. 20	*115	Apr. 22	*128	June 2, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16, 1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	14¼	Feb. 14	*9⅛	Apr. 15	11¼	May 14, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,342,200	Feb. 15, 1893 2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	36½	May 19, 1898
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*20	May 18, 1898
..	11½	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	11	June 6, 1898
..	..	**General Electric pf**	4,252,000	July 1, 1893 3½	..	.....	.....	.....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	April, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,820,100	Apr. 15, 1898 1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1, 1898 1¼	..	.....	.....	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	April, 1898 2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
48	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	May 25, 1898 50c.	50	May 21	43	Apr. 2	*50	May 25, 1898
90	100	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	January, 1898 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
5½	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6½	May 24, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898 1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	June 2, 1898
4	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	2	May 19	2	May 19	2	May 20, 1898
92	93	**Laclede Gas pf**	2,500,000	June 15, 1898 2½	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	92¼	June 10, 1898
..	191	Lake Shore ctfs	.....	....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	June 10, 1891
..	..	**Mergenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	March 3, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
1	1½	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898 1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 1	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
16	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
167½	170½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 3½	175	Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	172¾	June 10, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. Louis**	10,000,000	May 1, 1898 1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
5½	7	National Starch	5,000,000	....	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	6¼	May 12, 1898
60	80	National Starch 1st pf	2,219,400	May 1, 1898 2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	60	Mar. 25, 1898
18	25	National Starch 2d pf	1,846,800	January, 1893 6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
7¼	8¼	New Central Coal	5,000,000	....	8¼	Feb. 7	6¼	Apr. 25	8	June 10, 1898
13	13½	N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	15⅝	Jan. 31	*11⅜	Apr. 22	13¼	June 11, 1898
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898 2	78	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	*65	May 10, 1898
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	April, 1898 1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*122	May 23, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350	Nov. 10, 1897
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	....	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & Western pf	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1893 1¼	38	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	28	Apr. 6, 1898
..	..	New York, Sus. & W. pf., certfs.	.....	....	30¼	May 5	*28¼	May 2	30½	May 5, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
4¼	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	6¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	*4½	June 10, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
168	..	Pitburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	19,711,288	Apr. 5, 1898 1¾	*172	Apr. 1	*168	Feb. 7	*172	Apr. 1, 1898
2	2½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2	May 18, 1898
178	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	January, 1898 4	*185	May 20	*182	Jan. 26	*185	May 20, 1898
121¼	123	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	May 16, 1898 1¼	123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	*122	June 2, 1898
18	22	**St. Paul & Duluth**	4,680,200	July 5, 1897 3	25	Jan. 8	20½	Jan. 26	*22	June 6, 1898
78	84	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,793,123	....	*88	Feb. 15	78	Apr. 2	80	May 12, 1898
149	153	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,833	Feb. 2, 1898 3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	151	June 10, 1898
200	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897 5	*144¼	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	April, 1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,640,400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,708,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38¼	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	22½	Feb. 25	19¾	Apr. 14	19⅞	May 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	April, 1898 1¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898 2	..	.....	.....	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	April, 1898 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March, 1898 3½	..	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	April 15, 1898 3½	..	.....	.....	.....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
4	8	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	....	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of June, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$99,847,178.62		
Gold bullion	99,690,030.06		
		$199,537,208.68	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,446,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,582,110.00		
		35,864,039.00	
			*$163,673,169.68
Standard silver dollars	$400,234,360.00		
Silver bullion	803,695.07		
		$401,038,055.07	
Outstanding silver certificates	$398,824,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,184,192.00		
		392,640,312.00	
			8,397,743.07
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,398,855.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	97,203,425.00		
		$101,512,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		101,512,280.00	
United States notes		$55,937,153.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$29,250,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,965,000.00		
		27,285,000.00	
			28,652,153.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,815,853.00		
National bank notes	3,036,103.53		
Fractional silver coin	12,127,796.67		
Fractional currency	33.19		
Minor coin	1,414,712.09		
Deposits in National banks	28,635,632.74		
Bonds and interest paid	427,741.37		
		$48,087,852.59	
			48,087,852.59
			$248,810,918.34
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$8,451,883.93		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,961,950.19		
Disbursing officers' balances	38,736,135.07		
Post Office Department account	4,485,710.14		
Miscellaneous items	2,263,263.79		
		$61,898,943.12	
			61,898,943.12
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$186,911,975.22

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$524,897.45	$8,519,873.27	$143,783,738.41
Internal revenue	642,269.19	8,626,149.41	161,885,823.45
Miscellaneous	411,138.39	1,591,277.54	84,069,506.82
Total receipts	$1,578,305.03	$18,737,300.22	389,739,068.68
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	710,000.00	4,481,000.00	94,813,674.56
War	1,975,000.00	11,220,000.00	83,453,996.94
Navy	625,000.00	7,510,000.00	56,852,741.63
Indians	90,000.00	374,000.00	10,912,149.93
Pensions	426,000.00	8,634,000.00	145,076,920.21
Interest	.....	200,000.00	36,892,622.14
Total expenditures	$3,766,000.00	$32,479,000.00	$428,002,105.41
Excess of expenditures over receipts	2,187,694.97	13,741,699.78	38,263,036.73
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	497,900.00	21,860,670.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	37,360.00	819,847.50	15,365,555.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1897.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$516,306,126.00	$92,506,884.00	$608,813,010.00
This fiscal year	21,799,088.00	2,611,083.00	24,410,181.00
This month	200,382.00	61,661.00	271,023.00
This day	12,444.00	330.00	12,774.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$7,423,431
Week ended June 18, 1897	10,624,340
From Jan. 1, 1898	206,870,668
From Jan. 1, 1897	283,776,813

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 14, 1898	$13,846,631
Week ended June 15, 1897	10,087,804
From Jan. 1, 1898	213,588,816
From Jan. 1, 1897	178,435,580

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$25,516
Week ended June 18, 1897	58,454
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,916,291
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,777,323

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$11,700
Week ended June 18, 1897	953,800
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,590,779
From Jan. 1, 1897	19,538,854

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$13,816
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,325,512

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 18, 1898	$895,346
From Jan. 1, 1897	17,761,531

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$4,409
Week ended June 18, 1897	78,751
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,151,614
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,228,959

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$867,005
Week ended June 18, 1897	772,202
From Jan. 1, 1898	19,827,867
From Jan. 1, 1897	21,856,222

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$862,656
Week ended June 18, 1897	693,541
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,676,353
From Jan. 1, 1897	20,626,563

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$29,925
Week ended June 18, 1897	137,206
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,067,905
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,005,982

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$878,705
Week ended June 18, 1897	1,726,002
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,418,646
From Jan. 1, 1897	41,394,076

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$45,649,259

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$848,840
Week ended June 18, 1897	1,588,857
From Jan. 1, 1897	38,388,094

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 18, total transactions included 2,137,058 shares of stock, $11,401,160 bonds, with $64,000 Government and $37,200 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	June, 19, 1897.	June, 18, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$1,336,661	$2,137,058	*$800,397
Banks	11	33	*22
Mining	500	59,400	*58,900

BONDS.

	June, 19, 1897.	June, 18, 1898.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$10,354,700	$11,401,160	*$846,460
State	2,000	37,200	*35,200
Government	116,500	64,000	†52,500

*Increase. †Decrease.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	3½	N. Y., Air Brake	7
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	Quicksilver pf	1⅜
C., C., C. & S. L. pf.	3	U. S. Rubber	3⅝
C., H. V. & T.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf	5
Met. Street Ry.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Laclede Gas	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Lake Shore	1½
Am. Sug. Refs	6¼	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1½	Minn. Iron	1¼
Brook. Union Gas.	3½	Mo. Pacific	1¾
Brook. R. T.	2⅜	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Brunswick City	1	N. J. Central	1½
Can. Southern	1¼	N. Y. Central	1⅝
Chi. Pacific	2⅜	North. Pacific	1⅞
Chi. & Northwest.	2⅜	North. Pac. pf.	1¾
Chi., B., & Q.	2¾	Oregon R.R. & N. pf.	4
Chi., M. & St. P.	2¾	People's Gas	6½
C., R. I. & P.	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Consol. Gas	8½	Reading 1st pf.	2⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	1⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¾
Eastern Elevator	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	St. P. & Omaha	1
Gen. Electric	1	St. P., M. & M.	1¾
Gt. Northern pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	1
Illinois Steel Co.	2	Union Pacific pf.	2¼
Iowa Central pf.	3	West. Chi. St.	2½

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O. S. W. 4½s	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	3¼	Texas Pac. 2d	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1	T. & O. C. 1st 5s.	3
Mo. Pacific 3d	1	Union El. 1st t. r.	2¼
North. Pac. Term. 6s.	1	West. Union call. tr.	
Oreg. R.R. & N. 1st.	1	5s	1¾

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1¾
C. of G. 1st pf. inc.	1½	O. L. con. 5s, all in.	
C., B. & Q. 4s	1	pd.	2
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s.	1½	Ore. R.R. & N. con.	
F. & P. M. con. 5s.	2	4s	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.	2½	St. L. Southwest. 2d.	1¼
Long Island Ferry 4s.	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
		Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunsw'k	.16	.16	.16	.16	500
King. & P.	.29	.29	.29	.29	300
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	700
Phoenix	.12	.25	.12	.20	58,400
Total					59,900

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amador	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Anaconda	.50	.50	.50	.50	500
Best & B.	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
Belcher	.05	.05	.05	.05	100
Bullion	.03	.03	.03	.03	500
Brunsw'k	.16	.16	.16	.16	300
C. C. & V.	.42	.42	.42	.42	250
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
C. & C. Cr.	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,200
Gould & C.	.16	.16	.16	.16	500
Hale & N.	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Iron Silver	.68	.70	.68	.70	400
Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25	1,000
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Mexican	.15	.15	.15	.15	600
Mollie G.	.26	.26	.25	.25	800
Mt. Rosa	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Pharm'c't	.06	.07	.06	.07	2,000
Potosi	.18	.18	.12	.12	1,200
Portland	.96	.98	.96	.98	800
Standard	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	100
Sierra Nev.	.59	.60	.59	.60	400
Utah	.06	.06	.05	.05	1,000
Work	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,000
Yel. Jack.	.24	.24	.24	.24	300
Total					17,700

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02¼	.03⅛	.02¼	.03⅛	44,000
C. Ball	.004	.004	.004	.004	1,000
C. Rock.	.005	.008⅛	.001⅝	.003	212,000
C. C. con.	.09	.09¼	.09	.09⅛	27,000
Elkton	.90⅛	.91	.90	.90	1,700
Gar. con.	.14	.14½	.13¼	.14	41,000
Gold Mag.	.003	.003	.002½	.002½	4,000
G. Fleece	.32	.32	.29	.30	4,100
Isabella	.25½	.27	.25¼	.27	2,700
Jefferson	.04½	.04⅝	.04¼	.04½	55,000
Justine	.03⅛	.03¼	.02⅜	.02½	11,000
Lagonda	.21⅜	.23	.21	.23	15,800
Lillie	.90½	.91	.89	.90	3,800
Mt. Rosa	.12½	.13	.11⅝	.13	23,300
O. Gold	.003⅛	.004⅛	.003⅜	.004¼	176,000
Portland	1.03	1.03	1.02	1.03	3,100
R. Mount.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	500
Sentinel	.007½	.008¾	.005	.005⅞	282,000
Union	.10⅞	.11⅜	.10⅝	.11⅛	35,000
Work	.03	.03¾	.03	.03¾	23,000
Yukon	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	1,500
Total sales					963,500

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement dated January 25th, 1897, for Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, the undersigned, who now constitute the Committee under such Agreement, have adopted a complete plan for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such plan, and have lodged and filed the same with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Trust Company, and with the members of the Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel.
ALMON GOODWIN, }

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Stockholders' Agreement dated September 13, 1897, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, being the Committee under the above-mentioned Stockholders' Agreement, in pursuance of the authority and power by such Agreement conferred, have approved and adopted a Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such Plan, and filed a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Stockholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Central Trust Company of New York, and with the undersigned members of the Stockholders' Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

DICK BROS. & CO.,
BELL & CO.,
CLARK, WARD & CO.,
WEBB & PRALL,
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
Committee.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under the Bondholders' Agreement Dated August 15, 1897, for First Mortgage Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company (Wheeling Division,) dated April 21, 1888:

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the authority and power conferred by the above-mentioned Bondholders' Agreement, and the agreement with Consolidated Mortgage Bondholders, dated January 25, 1897, therein referred to, the undersigned, who now constitute the Committee under such Agreement, have adopted a complete Plan for the reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, bearing date the 7th day of February, 1898, and have signed such Plan, and have lodged and filed the same with The Mercantile Trust Company, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, and at the office of the English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, No. 5 Great Winchester Street, London, E. C., England.

This notice is given and published pursuant to Article II. of said Bondholders' Agreement.

Copies of such Plan have been left with said Trust Company, and with the said English Association of American Bond and Shareholders, in London, and with the members of the Committee, for distribution.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel.
ALMON GOODWIN, }

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, and to the Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing the same:

The Plan of the Reorganization provides for the foreclosure and sale of the property of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company under the Consolidated Mortgage dated July 7, 1892, and the conveyance thereof to a new company.

The three Divisional First Mortgages made by said Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, viz., the First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) dated July 1, 1886; the First Mortgage (Wheeling Division) dated April 21, 1888, and the Extension and Improvement First Mortgage dated December 20, 1889, will be left undisturbed as to both principal and interest, unless refunded by agreement with the Bondholders, as provided by the Plan.

Holders of the Mercantile Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit representing Consolidated 4 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company will receive, upon completion of the reorganization and upon surrender of such certificates, shares of First Preferred Non-Cumulative 4 Per Cent. Stock of the new Company to an amount equal at par to the par value of the bonds represented by said certificates respectively, and also to an amount equal to the interest on such bonds at 4 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds and coupons who have not yet deposited the same under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1897, are invited to assent and become parties to said Agreement and to the Plan of Reorganization, by depositing said bonds and coupons on or before the 25th day of July, 1898, with said Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable certificates of deposit therefor. Bonds not so deposited on or before said date will have no right or interest under said Plan, and will be wholly excluded therefrom, unless admitted to participate therein, upon payment of such penalty as the Committee in its discretion may impose.

Holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York for Preferred or Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company deposited under the Stockholders' Agreement dated September 13, 1897, who shall have made the cash payment of $1 per share heretofore called for by the Stockholders' Committee, may become parties to said Plan upon doing the acts and making the payments required by the Plan and by this notice; and each Certificate Holder so doing, upon payment for each share of Preferred Stock represented by such certificate, of the sum of $12, and surrender of such certificates, will receive $112 par value in Second Preferred Stock of the new Company; and upon payment for each share of Common Stock represented by such certificates of the sum of $9, and surrender of such certificates, will receive $9 par value in Second Preferred Stock of the new Company, and $100 par value in Common Stock.

The payments of $12 and $9 respectively are inclusive of the first payment of $1 per share made or to be made pursuant to the call of the Stockholders' Committee.

Holders of Central Trust Company's certificates of deposit for stock of either class, upon which the payment of $1 per share has been made, as heretofore required by the Stockholders' Committee, desiring to become parties to the Plan, must present their certificates to the Central Trust Company of New York, to be stamped as assenting to the Plan, in such manner as shall be required by the Reorganization Committee, on or before the 25th day of July, 1898, at which time holders of certificates representing Preferred Stock must pay to said Central Trust Company, to the order of the Reorganization Committee, the further sum of $2 per share; and holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Common Stock must likewise pay the further sum of $1 per share.

The remainder of the sums to be paid by holders of said Certificates of Deposit participating in the Plan will be payable to the Central Trust Company in three installments, not less than thirty days apart; and at least two weeks' notice will be given in advance of the time required for the making of each payment.

Holders of said Central Trust Company's certificates who have not made said payment of $1 per share, as heretofore required by the Stockholders' Committee, must make said payment before presenting their certificates to be stamped, as aforesaid.

Copies of the Plan of Reorganization can be obtained from the several members of the Committee, or from said Mercantile Trust Company or said Central Trust Company.

Dated New York, June 6, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York.

The Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, above announced, has been adopted by a Committee representative of all classes of Bondholders, as well as Stockholders, and we approve of the same for the interests we represent.

New York, June 6, 1898.

GEORGE COPPELL,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
Committee of First Mortgage (Lake Erie Division) Bondholders.

VICTOR MORAWETZ, Counsel.

The Plan of Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, above announced, has been adopted by a Committee representative of all classes of Bondholders, as well as Stockholders, and we approve of the same for the interests we represent.

New York, June 6, 1898.

BROWN BROS. & CO.,
Representing Extension and Improvement First Mortgage Bondholders.

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Capital paid up....$1,000,000
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